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Reds Take New Grip On Russian Culture

Schools, Newspapers and Libraries Come Under Communist Control

All Pretenses Dropped

Five New Bureaus Complete Absolute Domination of Kremlin Rulers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — New political machinery which gives the higher organs of Russia's ruling Communist Party direct and open control over every phase of cultural life, and which drops entirely the pretense that the Soviet Government has any actual independence, has been completed by the creation of five new departments in the party's central committee.

[The Communist Party in the U. S. S. R. must be understood to be distinct from the Third International or Comintern—the international organization of Communists which has its headquarters in Moscow.]

Party Control

Through these new departments, the Kremlin frankly assumes direct and absolute control of all Soviet schools, newspapers and journals, publishing houses, libraries, clubs, cinema organizations, radio stations, theaters and scientific institutions. The party's central organs assume direct supervision of the work of every teacher, writer, artist, architect, actor and natural scientist.

These changes carry to a logical conclusion the reforms adopted by the 1934 Party Congress which officially joined the Soviet Government and the ruling party. For about 16 years after the revolution, the Communists apparently believed that government and party should develop separately, and that the all-powerful party might gradually delegate some of its powers to the Government. During the last year, however, distinctions between party and government have been rapidly broken down and the Soviet Government has been openly subordinated.

Government Subordinated

A very simple change, the significance of which was largely overlooked at the time, was made in the relations between party and government in the spring of 1934. The most powerful organ of the Soviet Government, the Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, was abolished, and replaced by a Soviet Control Commission. The Inspection Commissariat was appointed by the Government, but the Soviet Control Commission is elected by party congresses. Apparently this is a slight change; actually it definitely and openly subordinated the Government.

At the same time, reforms were adopted which abolished lower party organs and centralized control in higher organs. The creation of new departments in the party's central committee shows to what an extent this centralized control is being pushed. The party's absolute and open control is being assured for an unpredictable period. The following official description of the new departments shows how comprehensive this control has become:

New Departments

1. Party Propaganda and Agitation. This department is entrusted with complete control of the separate Communist system of schools, publishing houses, training institutes and universities, which always have been maintained separately from governmental institutions.

2. Press and Publications. This party department is given control of all Government newspapers, journals and publishing houses, together with distribution and training of all journalists and writers. This means absolute control over the printed word in Russia.

3. Schools. For the first time the party is given through this department absolute control of the Government Commissariat of Education, of all elementary and secondary schools, of the entire network of universities and technical universities, control of textbooks and curriculums, of teaching in schools of all grades and the training and distribution of all teachers.

4. Cultural and Educational Work. Through this department the party assumes open control of all libraries, clubs, physical culture groups, all cinema organizations, producers and exhibitors, all radio broadcasting and theaters, and the work of all organizations of writers, artists and architects. Open party control replaces the theoretical independence of trade unions, farm villages, etc., in such work among their members.

People Indifferent

5. Natural Science, Scientific and Technical Inventions, and Discoveries. The party assumes through

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Soviets Forgive Grain Sabotage

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 12

THE Soviet Government today granted amnesty to all Soviet former officials and workers who, during the difficult period of 1932-33, infringed state laws in efforts to meet the situation of want created by the grain shortage.

The Government charged at that time the shortage was due to an organized campaign of sabotage by the "kulaks"—small landholders.

The decree signed by Michael Kalinin, President of the Union, recognizes the extremely abnormal situation in which the law infringements were committed.

American Red Offers Plan To Reorganize U.S.

Communist Party's Organ in Moscow Publishes Browder's Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 12—An immediate program for the guidance of American Communists during the temporary period until mass support becomes strong enough to strike directly against parliamentary democracy and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, was outlined by Earl Browder, chairman of the American Communist Party, in the magazine Bolshevik, official organ of the Russian Communist Party. Mr. Browder is now in Moscow attending the Comintern (Communist International) Congress.

Mr. Browder proposes that American Communists seek to establish the "United States Workers and Farmers Party," which can attract workers and intellectuals who at present distrust Communism.

U. S. Reorganization

This party must seek immediately to reorganize the American Government through five processes:

1. Government confiscation and operation of closed factories and mills;

2. Confiscatory taxation of capital for the provision of broader insurance and relief;

3. Weakening of the powers of the Supreme Court;

4. "Democratization" of the Senate;

5. Reorganization of Congress on the basis of proportional representa-

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Italy Frames Danube Pact With France

Reported Accord Fails to Win Enthusiasm of Danubian States

See Scene Changing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 12 — Preservation of Austria independence by means of a Danubian pact has been taken a stage further with the drawing up by France and Italy of an agreed text for such a pact, the Monitor is reliably informed here today.

How far the reported agreement by these two powers is due to prospects of an Italo-Ethiopian conflict and to the increased necessity for securing the Brenner Pass—Italy's back-door—against German "interference," is not disclosed.

But what is becoming increasingly clear here, it is said, is that all other states which must participate in this pact, and which are real Danubian countries, seem to be very reluctant to accept or even discuss it.

Russian Influence

Thus yesterday's Reichpost, semi-official organ of the Austrian Government, declared a completely new factor has arisen during the last few months in Central Europe. This is the influence of Bolshevik Russia on Czechoslovakian and Roumanian politics. On the other hand the original proposal for a Danubian Pact of Mutual Assistance has been changed for a "vague extensive make-shift arrangement containing only negative stipulations."

The paper also warns against undue optimism regarding the pact and says Germany's waiting for the development of events in Ethiopia before committing itself in any Danubian pact.

Little Entente Meeting

Meanwhile the Little Entente conference is announced from Belgrade for August 29, ostensibly to discuss the Franco-Italian proposals for a Danubian pact. The conference will meet at Bled, Yugoslavia. Of the many questions it will have to resolve none can be thornier than "What Constitutes 'Interference' in Austria."

Another important question expected to be thrashed out is whether Yugoslavia should send its own soldiers to Austria if Italy marches into Austria to support the Austrian Government against any change of present régime for a National Socialist administration friendlier to the "anschluss" with Germany.

Then there is also that little matter of the Hapsburg restoration, which some elements here favor as the only way of preventing an ultimate anschluss.

Curley Seeks $7,500,000 For Building Plans

Message Sent to Legislators Contains Threat of Corporation Taxes

Boston Today—*also sees* Governor send message to Senate asking $22,000,000 be spent on El removal — Both messages start new legislative strife and indicate longer session — 800-pound turtle outbattle ship's sails and engine — Boston Italians pray for peace in Ethiopia.

***Message*—Governor Presses Building Bonds**

Governor Curley's special message on the bond issue for buildings went to the House of Representatives at noon today. He asked for $7,500,000 with which to construct a variety of buildings ranging from additions to the Charlestown prison to new housing for the added workers employed by the State under the 48-hour law.

The bonds would be refunded, under his plan, by diversion from the gasoline tax.

Little surprise was expressed at the State House over the message, despite the fact that only last week the Governor had indicated he would be satisfied with the $4,500,000 bond issue then under debate. Some thought today that he had made his request purposefully high, expecting that it would be pared down by legislators.

With the message went a threat that if the bonds were not approved he would send another message asking that the funds for retirement be raised from special corporation taxes, or possibly a sales tax. This latter is known to be repugnant to a majority of the legislators.

After the noon recess, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall announced that the Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on the Governor's bond proposal in Room 245, State House, tomorrow morning at 10:30.

***Subways*—Curley Traces Delay to Timid Plans**

Asking for too little was Governor Curley's diagnosis today of delays in the Boston Elevated razing and subway plan. So he sent a message to the Legislature this noon asking that the original plan of spending $11,000,000, the City of Boston to pay $7,000,000 and the Federal Government $4,000,000, be extended. The

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Facts Show U. S. in Midst of Recovery

Money Paid Out in Wages and All Sources Up $5,000,000,000 in '34

Is Still on Upswing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—An increase of over $5,000,000,000 in the national income paid out during 1934 as compared with 1933, and an even greater increase in labor's share, is shown in estimated figures presented currently by Robert R. Nathan, chief of the bureau of economic research of the Department of Commerce.

National income figures, it is well recognized, must always be taken as estimates only, and Mr. Nathan is very discreet about the use of his figures. Nevertheless, a jump of 11 per cent of total income in 1934, which presumably would be increased considerably in 1935, is taken as another outstanding statistical evidence of gradual progress back to economic well-being in the United States. Combining with the continued evidence of summer business activity and the hopes for autumnal increases, these figures buttress the substantial hopes which economic analysts are now permitting themselves.

Labor Particularly Fortunate

But the statistical revelation of labor's particular good fortune in the way of national income, coming at a time when relief "strikes" are in full swing, and other strikes are threatened, fits in with a general mood of impatience with organized labor which can be found in many circles of opinion.

Labor's share in the national income was greater in 1934 than in 1929, according to these figures, with 67.5 per cent of the total last year, and 65 per cent in 1929. Property income, meantime, declined to 14.4 per cent of the total in 1934, from 14.8 per cent in 1929.

The national income in 1934, Mr. Nathan summarizes, was $49,440,000,000 for 1934 as against $44,431,000,000 in 1933, which is an increase of 11 per cent. Earlier years were: 1932, $47,964,000,000; 1931, $61,433,000,000; 1930, $72,973,000,000; and 1929, $78,576,000,000.

Not All Pump Priming

Included in the last two years were work relief payments, CCC, PWA, and the other forms of made work and pump priming, as well as local relief. They doubled from 1933 to 1934, going from $637,000,000 to $1,394,000,000. If they were excluded, however, the 1934 national income paid out would still exceed the 1933 totals but by $4,200,000,000.

A great deal is necessarily left out of these figures. Income paid out is defined by Mr. Nathan as "the compensation paid to or received by individuals for their productive services, whether labor, management, or the furnishing of capital. The scope of the estimates presented herein is largely limited to those economic services which enter into the market place of our economy."

Housewives, personal services, and a great many minor incomes which cannot well be estimated, are excluded. Such totals are doubtless much greater in a depression period because many jobs which formerly would be bought and paid for are done at home or outside the regular market.

Fewer Business Losses

Each of the 12 major industrial groups, according to the Department of Commerce figures, with the exception of power and light and manufacturing gas, shared in the 1934 rise. The gains were largest in those industries which had suffered worst during the depression.

Business losses in both 1933 and 1934 were much less than in prior years. In 1929 they were estimated at $10,000,000,000.

"Real income" did not vary so greatly as the decline in dollar income, the report said, since prices also declined sharply. While income declined 43 per cent from 1929 to 1933, the cost of living dropped 23 per cent and the wholesale price index 31 per cent.

How Payments Originated

The following table, prepared by Robert R. Nathan, chief of the bureau of economic research of the Department of Commerce, shows the national income paid out, by types of payment:

(In millions of dollars)

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total income paid out	$78,576	$72,973	$61,433	$47,964	$44,431	$49,440
Labor income	51,088	46,844	39,444	30,643	29,121	33,109
Salaries (selected industries) (a)	5664	5551	4606	3387	2997	3196
Wages (selected industries) (a)	17,197	14,251	10,608	7017	7189	8944
Salaries and wages (all other industries)	27,291	26,052	23,148	19,141	17,325	18,675
Work relief wages (b)					637	1394
Other labor income	936	990	1082	1098	973	900
Property income (c)	11,632	11,719	10,076	8189	6995	7143
Dividends	5963	5794	4312	2749	2042	2307
Interest	5104	5310	5222	5048	4589	4509
Net rents and royalties	3432	2763	1847	1153	950	1085
Entrepreneurial withdrawals	12,424	11,647	10,066	7979	7365	8103

(a) Includes mining, manufacturing, construction, steam railroads, Pullman, railway express and water transportation.

(b) Includes pay rolls and maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and pay rolls of Civil Works Administration and Federal Emergency Relief Administration work projects plus administrative pay rolls outside of Washington.

(c) Includes net balance of international flow of property incomes.

New Yorkers Protest Ever Higher Cost Of City's School Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—A protest against what it calls "excessive salaries" paid executive officials of the Board of Education is contained in a statement by the Citizens Budget Commission today. These salaries, it says, have increased from a total of $942,048 in 1918 to $2,805,205, or 197.8 per cent.

Declaring that few persons here realize the "costly adjunct" that has grown up in the city's school system, the statement stresses that these administrative posts are not filled by teachers, but by office workers and others engaged outside the classroom.

The statement shows that the salary of the superintendent of school buildings has been raised from $10,000 a year in 1918 to $20,000 in 1935; that of the auditor from $5500 a year in 1918 to $11,265 today; that of the superintendent of school supplies from $7500 to $10,840; that of the assistant secretary from $4000 to $6890; that of the deputy superintendent of school buildings from $4500 to $6890; that of the deputy auditor from $3500 to $6890, and that of the chief clerk of the bureau of school buildings from $4000 to $6890.

Which?—If Either!

By a Staff Artist

Herbert Hoover — Owen J. Roberts

Political Developments Continue to Focus Major Attention Upon Possible Republican Candidates, With Former President Hoover and Supreme Court Justice Roberts Assuming Positions of New Importance to Those Who Chart Party Tactics. Current Political Pronouncements Are Discussed in an Adjoining Column. While the Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor Devotes His Intimate Message, on the Editorial Page, to the Question of Candidates

Uniform Rules Overemphasized, Road Expert Says

Holds They Prevent Few Accidents and Stifle Experiments in Safety

The various states were cautioned today against a possible "overdose of uniformity" in traffic regulations.

Clarence P. Taylor, Massachusetts state traffic engineer, sounded the warning following The Christian Science Monitor's story of Saturday which revealed a distinct nation-wide trend toward uniform traffic regulations. This trend, the Massachusetts' expert declared, might react with stifling effect upon progressive experiments now carried on in local communities.

These experiments were deemed vitally important by Mr. Taylor to the facilitation of traffic and hence the development of highway safety. Uniformity, on the other hand, he held to strike only the keynote of convenience to tourists with little direct effect upon safety.

Uniformity Overemphasized

Mr. Taylor made it clear that he had no intention of discouraging uniformity of regulations which "serves to fill a necessary place in traffic facilitation." He believed, however, that uniformity was being

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Grafton Twitters As Movie Cameras Begin Their Story

GRAFTON, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—Filming of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness" by a California production company starts today with several hundred strangers looking on with pleasure and four theater union officials gazing with more personal concern.

Richard Walsh of the union stage carpenters, Charles Downs of the union cameramen, William Rein of the union technicians, all of New York, and John C. Hauser of the Worcester Stage Hands' Union concluded a series of conferences with Director Clarence Brown of the moving picture company early today. The union men asked—and Mr. Brown refused—that the technical side be turned over to the union of this jurisdiction, leaving a score of employees brought on from Culver City, Calif., idle. Mr. Brown did agree, however, to employ any Grafton residents who were qualified. It was understood there were few, or none.

The first scenes scheduled were love bits between Cecelia Parker and Eric Linden, juvenile leads, on maple-lined South Street. A huge "perambulator" or traveling camera attracted the eyes of scores who thronged the town. The juveniles had rehearsed much of the way from the Pacific, but Miss Parker was nervous at the sight of "so many people." Most of her experience had been before studio crews, not of the gaping public, she said.

Filming of the grand Fourth of July celebration on the Common, in the new bandstand and with the Grafton town band playing its dusty instruments probably won't be reached until Wednesday, Director Brown said. The director added that they had all the extras they needed, recruited wholly in Grafton, which remark he hoped would cut down the influx of strangers into the quiet village.

What part 12-year-old Augustus Charles Dufault of East Douglas, who Mr. Brown believes has more freckles than anybody in the world, will be given was not decided; but it seemed certain that this suddenly discovered Massachusetts crop will be recorded in celluloid.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, Aug. 12

Tax—Revised Bill Cuts Exemptions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's "wealth-distribution" tax bill emerged today from the Senate Finance Committee reshaped to "soak the small income earner."

Exemptions are lowered from $2500 to $2000 for married couples, and from $1000 to $800 for single persons. By this and other inroads on the lower incomes, the committee raises the estimated revenue from $250,000,000 to $450,000,000. The inheritance tax has been dropped for the present. It is only partially offset by increases in estate taxes.

Italo-Ethiopian—Haile Selassie Makes an Offer

PARIS—Emporer Haile Selassie broke the deadlock of uncompromising demands and counter-demands in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute today, the Associated Press reports, by indicating his willingness to cede part of his territory in exchange for a loan and a port.

Ethiopia thus adopts in its own name a device unsuccessfully proposed by Britain last month, when Anthony Eden was "howled down" by the Commons for offering to give a strip of British Somaliland to settle the dispute.

Rome: Italian aerial tacticians have developed a new and powerful weapon for attack (details withheld), reported successful in trials yesterday during maneuvers at Spezia in the presence of Premier Mussolini. The weapon is expected to prove formidable against Ethiopia if conflict occurs. Fascist aviators have also been droning over the Alps the last few days, preparing for mountain flying against Ethiopia's forbidding plateau.

To avert inflation, the Government tomorrow will increase the discount rate of the Bank of Italy from 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent.

Johannesburg, S. Af.: A protest against supplying South African meat to Italian troops in East Africa was lodged with the Cape Town Government today by the Trades and Labor Council.

Motor Industry—$90,000,000 Put Into Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Motor industry's confidence in the future is underwritten today with $90,000,000 earmarked to increase production, thus:

General Motors, $50,000,000; Ford (largely steel making and glass contracts), $27,000,000; Packard (due to new low-priced model), $6,000,000; Chrysler, $1,000,000.

All this is unrelated to the seasonal decline, with several factories out of production last week. Ford resumed today. And the Manufacturers' Association estimates 4,000,000 units for 1936—500,000 beyond this year's total.

Post—Hops With Rogers for Aklavik

DAWSON, Y. T. (AP)—Unable to avoid camera snapshooters and pretty girl autograph collectors, even on the Klondike, Wiley Post, round-the-world flier, and Will Rogers, screen star, hopped off here on Saturday for Aklavik, on the Canadian frontier.

From there, they indicated, the flying vacationists will proceed to Great Bear Lake, then toward the Arctic Circle to Nome, which is, comparatively speaking, only a hop, step and a jump from Siberia, Post's announced destination.

Politics—Was Hoover Bidding for Nomination?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover's "between-trains" pronouncement at Chicago yesterday, challenging President Roosevelt to state fully his plans for amending the Constitution, is taken here today by some observers as a direct bid for the Republican presidential nomination in 1936.

The former President's move came at a time when the capital was buzzing with talk of possible Republican candidates. A colorful standard bearer is admittedly indispensable to triumph over the New Deal and its forceful champion, even if the Roosevelt policies have been heavily marked down in public esteem before election time.

Democratic leaders tended to minimize the importance of Mr. Hoover's challenge, and indicated that in any event President Roosevelt will not take up the gage.

Danubian Pact—France and Italy Get Together

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Two non-Danubian powers—France and Italy—today are reported agreed on a text for the long-heralded Danubian pact to guarantee Austrian independence. Danubian countries meanwhile express doubts about accepting such a pact, or decline to discuss it, and the Little Entente calls a conference for Aug. 29 at Bled, Yugoslavia.

Behind the scenes run confused diplomatic cross-currents—Italy's desire to be protected in Europe while Rome's modern legions are adventuring in East Africa; Germany suspected of eagerness to "interfere" in Austria while Il Duce's back is turned, and the Little Entente determined to resist such interference.

A new element in Vienna's coolness toward the proposed Danubian pact was disclosed in a semi-official article yesterday, pointing a warning finger at the influence of Soviet Russia an Czechoslovak and Roumanian politics.

Some powers shy away: Page 1.

Income—America Earns $49,440,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—America's pay envelope was fatter by more than $5,000,000,000 last year than in 1933. National income rose from $44,431,000,000 to $49,440,000,000, according to preliminary estimates by the Department of Commerce—far below the 1929 peak of $78,576,000,000.

Business losses have also declined steadily since 1932. The department's

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Hoover Hat Is Believed In the Ring

Challenge to Roosevelt on Constitution Is Widely Quoted

It Is Borah, However, Who Is Leading Poll

Idaho Senator Far in Lead of Potential Candidates With Knox Second

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—After Rhode Island, Chicago.

Former President Hoover's demand that the New Deal Administration reveal its aims in regard to the Constitution before Congress adjourns, made as he speeds east into the political arena, is taken here as a definite and important stage in the national resurgence of the Republican Party.

Whether it is a stage that all Republicans will welcome, particularly in the party organization itself, is another question. But with Rhode Island's G. O. P. victory to spur them on, the Republican nomination has become a more desirable goal than ever, since now the party leaders believe there is some chance of winning.

On the groundswell, which is being seen by party observers in all parts of the country, come floating many candidatorial hats.

Borah Seems Favorite

Along with the Hoover statement, the day's outstanding political event is the nationwide poll of Republican county chairmen, first results of which are announced. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is far in the lead with these "grass-roots" Republicans, totaling 247 first choices against 167 for Col. Frank Knox, his nearest competitor.

A total of 1565 replies was received from county chairmen, city and young Republican leaders, sufficient to make the poll fairly representative of the rank and file in the nationwide organization.

And the Borah result surprises few. Since the veteran Idahoan's speech on the Supreme Court's NRA decision, his stock has stood high. There are doubts whether Senator Borah would accept the role of candidate, whether he would welcome the four years of responsibility, of routine, of necessity to sponsor positive and concrete constructive measures. Such a task is alien to his whole political life.

Far in the Lead

But the rank-and-file Republican leaders obviously hold Senator Borah far ahead of his current competitors. Here is the line-up:

	First	Second
Senator Borah	247	121
Colonel Knox	167	99
Governor Landon	127	106
Senator Vandenberg	97	108
Frank O. Lowden	88	107
Herbert Hoover	52	18
Theodore Roosevelt	41	66
Ogden Mills	40	47
Representative Fish	38	55
Senator Dickinson	28	38
Representative Wadsworth	17	30
All others	94	132

Where Hoover Fits

Robert H. Lucas, former executive director of the Republican National Committee, who conducted the poll, was a former Hoover protégé. But the former President ran a poor sixth on the tabulations from lesser G. O. P. party officers. This showing is representative of the view held of the former President in official party circles.

Out in the country, Mr. Hoover's personal following reveals itself much more strongly. Party leaders may fail to assess this factor at its full worth, but it is apparent that Mr. Hoover's strength with the ordinary Republican citizen is perhaps greater than that of any other potential candidate.

Expect Him a Candidate

Hence his long statement, breaking his silence in such an extended form for the first time, is taken here as an important sign. One Republican who presumably supports Mr. Hoover, Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, said:

"I haven't any doubt that he will be a candidate, and that today's statement is a preliminary outline of his platform."

Bertrand H. Snell, Republican House leader, said:

"It's the most pertinent question Herbert Hoover has asked."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan declined to comment, Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon held that the statement might not indicate Mr. Hoover's candidacy.

Norris Flatly Disagrees

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, an independent Republican who has supported much of the New Deal, flatly disagreed with Mr. Hoover.

"If we can't pass laws under the Constitution to relieve this depression," he said, "we ought to change the Constitution so that we can. Some Supreme Court decisions that are handed down after Congress adjourns may show what is needed in this regard."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, a middle-of-the-road Republican, said the statement "shows Mr. Hoover is taking a keen interest in political affairs and intends to be in the political picture."

Representative Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania gave a clear Republican view in saying:

"The country could not get a better man than Mr. Hoover for the Presidency, but I believe that it

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Boston Day . . . Road Bonds, El, Message, Turtle . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

new plan would call for a city expenditure of $12,000,000 and a Federal expenditure of $10,000,000.

The first plans called for a subway from Sullivan Square to Haymarket Square. The new Curley proposal would extend the subway to Dudley Street.

Surprise—Curley Backs El Removal Project

The Governor's messages to the House and the Senate today were expected. That he would increase the amount of the building bond issue had been predicted, but his demands for further extension of the El project took observers by surprise.

It was the first indication that the Governor was whole-heartedly in favor of the removal proposal. While he had sent in a message last week asking its passage, it was generally believed that he did so only at the persuasion of Mayor Mansfield.

When the Senate voted the proposal down last week and then refused to reconsider it, the measure was so placed that only a gubernatorial message could revive it, and there were grave doubts that the Governor would issue such a message. When he did, and when he suggested doubling the amount originally specified, a wave of surprise swetp over the whole State House.

The Governor refuted some predictions that his message to the House on the bond issues would contain specific recommendations for the buildings needed. In his message, he continued the generalizations previously made.

As expected, both messages plunged the Legislature into an armed camp of Republicans and Democrats with adjournment still a matter of conjecture. The body has already established a new record for length of session.

Sea Turtle—Pulls Boat Of Cape Cod Fishermen

Down on Boston's Fish Pier, men who have sailed the seven seas tell many a strange tale. Some you can believe, and some—well, you like to see the proof.

Strangest story on Fish Pier today was related by Capt. Peter Mercurio, skipper of the mackerel seiner, Santa Maria, and he had the proof. It was in the form of an 800-pound sea turtle, for his story was about turtles—about turtles and horsepower.

Out in Cape Cod Bay yesterday, Captain Mercurio drew his 81-foot schooner alongside the mackerel net and started to draw the heavy load of fish aboard. As is customary, the crew started dipping hand nets into the big seine to prevent its breakage. They dipped and they dipped until they noticed a great commotion in the big net. They uncovered the sea turtle, full of pep and threatening to tear the expensive net to pieces with his lashings.

Captain Mercurio had seen a western movie and had observed Will Rogers. He sent for a rope and lassoed the turtle. The sailors eased him out of the net and then tied him to the stern of the ship. They went about their business of fishing, but not for long.

The 70-ton ship began to move slowly backward. Sailors gulped and couldn't believe their eyes when they peered aft and saw the giant turtle flipping away with the ship tied on behind.

They started the 120 horsepower auxiliary engine, unfurled the righting sail, but still the ship inched backward. Captain Mercurio wondered if they might be run aground. A rifle ended the runaway.

On Fish Pier today they measured the turtle. It was eight feet across, not the largest ever brought here, but almost.

Italians—Peace Prayers Voiced in Boston Streets

Italians in Boston knelt in the streets over the week-end and prayed that war in Ethiopia might be averted.

Their supplications were offered while astute London diplomatic circles gave five-to-one odds that Il Duce will soon march against Haile Selassie, and while the world's eyes were turned toward the forthcoming talks between England, France and Italy this week in hope that hostilities might be forestalled.

The prayers were made during an annual church festival and were said to have been partially inspired by the fact that many Boston Italians have relatives living in Sicily. Soldiers from that island are expected to be among the first to engage in battles should war come because Sicily's climate has prepared them to withstand Africa's excessive heat.

There are some 90,000 Italian-Americans resident in Boston, according to the Italian Chamber of Commerce here.

Tague—Rumors Renewed Of Postal Appointment

Rumors, often recurrent this summer, were again circulated throughout Boston's Federal Building today that former Congressman Peter F. Tague would soon be appointed postmaster here.

It was said that his appointment would be made by President Roosevelt when Congress adjourns. If so, he will succeed William E. Hurley, incumbent, who has been filling the position while Governor Curley and United States Senator David I. Walsh straighten out patronage differences. Mr. Tague is favored by Governor Curley.

Freedom—House Passes Resolution on Germany

At the suggestion of Representative Thomas F. Dorgan of Boston, the House today passed a resolution condemning religious and race persecution in Germany.

Th House's action was promptly criticized by Baron Kurt von Tippleskirch, German consul in Boston. He characterized the resolution as impolite, and poorly considered by House members.

Rotch—Councilman Demands His Removal

Removal of Arthur G. Rotch as head of the ERA and WPA in Massachusetts was demanded before the Boston City Council today by John S. Dowd, a councillor. He charged Mr. Rotch with being unfair in his relief allotments to married women.

Mr. Dowd had previously complained about Mr. Rotch's alleged practice to President Roosevelt, but no reply was forthcoming. Mr. Dowd said he made his request for action at the request of Mrs. Florence Birmingham, president of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club.

Mr. Rotch has previously denied charges of showing favoritism.

Pianos—Style Trend Turns to Spinet Grands

Piano tuners, in Boston today for their annual convention, talked along two lines. One concerned the trend of piano design away from the upright model toward the new spinet grand. And the other dealt with the strange treasures discovered in the old music boxes by tuners in the course of their labors.

It would seem that the piano is taking its place beside the "old sock" and the china teapot as a repository for valuables. The teapot may do well enough for such prosaic and easily accommodated valuables as coin of the realm. But when it comes to letters, legal documents, bonds and even engagement rings, the piano is apparently considered safer.

One tuner told of a bundle of affectionate letters which had been in a woman's piano for 15 years when he happened to find them during the course of a tuning job.

According to a report delivered before the conference, the old type of upright piano is going the way of all awkward furniture. Stream lines, or at least simple planes, are the rule nowadays. So the spinet model is becoming the fashion. It is regarded as more attractive than the upright, harmonizes more easily with modern furniture, fits well into twentieth century homes and costs about the same amount of money as an upright.

Conciliation—Steps Taken To Avert Trade Strikes

Approach of fall, with its increases in principal lines of New England industries, was regarded with some measure of apprehension by labor leaders, employers, and mediators alike today. Strikes in the shoe and textile industries were foreseen by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and by Edward Fisher, chairman of the state board of arbitration and conciliation.

Simultaneously, Mary Meehan, acting head of the State Department of Labor and Industries, took steps to prevent recurrence of the strikes which have raged in Cape Cod cranberry bogs the past two fall seasons.

Mr. Watt and Mr. Fisher did not mention names, but did admit that their fears of labor troubles were based on concrete indications of wage reductions and hour increases just as soon as fall demands make mills and shoe factories jump production.

Elements of hope were seen by both Mr. Watt and Mr. Fisher in the threatening situation. Mr. Watt is of the opinion that organized labor is now in a position to point the way to employers who, since dissolution of the NRA, have become somewhat disorganized. He believes that labor is now in a strategic position. It can save employers from engaging in a cutthroat race for lowered prices simply by insisting on uniform wages and hours.

Mr. Fisher said he is already making plans for conciliation and hopes to reduce this year the average number of strikes in Massachusetts. In the past these have averaged from 75 to 100 a year.

A rise in the wage scale, better housing for workers, and insistence that children be kept in school during the harvest season formed the main points of Miss Meehan's suggestions for averting trouble in the bogs.

Air Travel—Best Season Reported on Maine Lines

Reflecting recent Department of Commerce reports indicating that American airlines are having the best season in their history, the Boston-Maine Airways, subsidiary of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads, shattered all records last week-end for air travel between Boston and Maine ports.

The airline on Sunday ran three sections of its afternoon trip from Bar Harbor to Boston. On Saturday two sections left Boston for Bar Harbor and Waterville, Maine. On Sunday one trip originated at Bar Harbor, another at Waterville and a third from Portland.

Safety—Goodwin Wants More Highway Inspectors

Blame for increased highway fatalities over the week end was placed upon the shoulders of the State Legislature by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today. He charged failure to supply him with 100 additional inspectors resulted in conditions that allowed many serious accidents. Eight fatalities over the week end were reported to him this morning.

He pointed out that he had asked that $350,000 be turned over to him from the highway fund for employment of the inspectors, and that his request had been denied. "If Massachusetts wants safety on the highways, we must have the equipment to enforce safety," Mr. Goodwin averred. He asked the Legislature to become "safety-conscious."

Alluding to the expense aspect of safety, Mr. Goodwin said he could save insurance firms $3,000,000 annually in unjustified claims if he had the 100 additional inspectors.

He reiterated his view that speeding and drunken driving constitute the highway's greatest menaces.

ERA Music—Orchestra Going on Radio Hook-Up

Because the ERA, though federally-financed, consists mostly of local city and town-administered projects, its activities do not receive much notice beyond the cities where these activities are carried on. But tomorrow a Boston ERA project stands ready to achieve nationwide notice. The ERA Civic Orchestra, a handpicked group from all the ERA orchestras in the city, is to give a radio concert over a coast-to-coast hookup of the National Broadcasting Company.

The concert will originate at WEEI and will go over the NBC-WEAF chain at 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time. Thus the orchestra is the first anywhere in the United States to receive such nationwide recognition.

The Boston ERA Civic Orchestra, part of a municipal ERA project, is 13 months old and has 75 musicians. Its conductor is Harry Ellis Dickson, a native Bostonian. Many of the orchestra's members have had symphony experience.

Recently this group gave a concert of all-American music at the Boston Opera House, a concert which attained high notice. A smaller group from it have been invited to give concerts every Sunday in the Esplanade shell on the Embankment Road in Boston. So a group of musicians who might have become discouraged may lift their instruments tomorrow and play with a new sense of achievement, knowing their program is going "coast-to-coast."

Textiles—Warning Voices Against Delay on Report

Charges of stalling on the issuance of the federal committee recently investigating the cotton textile industry were leveled at the Washington Administration today The leveler was Lincoln Bayliss, chairman of the committee on observance of northern cotton mills. Mr. Baylies called the recent Rhode Island Republican victory as the first in a series of protests which New Englanders will register against the processing tax.

Chief reason for the textile report was a protest from New England cotton mill operators against the processing tax. Furthermore, cheap cotton from Japan was cutting out the home producers. So President Roosevelt appointed a special Cabinet committee to investigate. That was four months ago and no report has been issued yet.

Warned Mr. Baylies: "Further delay not only endangers the New England cotton textile industry in its endeavors to obtain relief—it also endangers the continuance of the Administration responsible for such delays."

Manufacturers believe the Administration has been stalling for valuable time by suppressing the report until after adjournment, says Mr. Baylies.

WPA—Labor Agrees To Federal Discussion

A compromise discussion was agreed upon today as the first step toward conciliation between labor and the Federal Government over the threatened strike of building trade union against WPA wages, set for Sept. 1.

The central committee of the State Building Trades Council today sent a letter to Frank H. Foy, director of the state branch of the National Emergency Council, asking him to set a date for the discussion.

Mr. Foy had previously issued an invitation to labor to discuss the matter with him. Labor was open to discussion today, but with the reservation that it would not budge an inch from its demand for prevailing rates of wages for building and road construction workers.

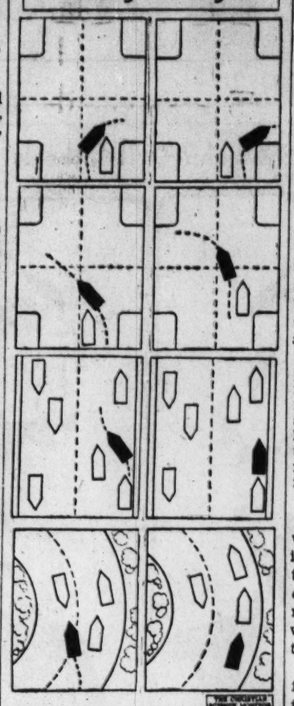
Edwin Graves, Executive Council secretary, in accepting Mr. Foy's invitation to confer, declared labor's whole point in the threatened strike was to prevent unemployed workers who have managed to stay off relief rolls from "going on relief to get a job."

According to the National Emergency Relief Act under which the WPA wages are paid, 90 per cent of the workers must come from relief rolls.

"Labor wants to protect the man who somehow has managed to stay off relief from becoming a pauper in order to get a job," declared Mr. Graves.

This sentiment was similarly expressed by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Mr. Foy declared he felt a compromise could be effected before the first of September.

Wrong and Right



These Rules Are Always Standard

Top Row—When Making Right-Hand Turns, Get Into the Right-Hand Lane of Traffic at Least 100 Yards Before Entering an Intersection and Stay There. Second Row—When Making Left-Hand Turns, Edge Over Into the Left-Hand Lane in Ample Time So as Not to Cause Congestion or Invite a Crash at the Crossing. Third Row—Pulling Out From the Curbing Brings Into Operation One of the Most Common Abuses of Road Laws. The Tendency Is to Pull Out Without Looking Behind. Wait for a Clear Road Behind. Bottom Row—Passing on a Curve Is Foolhardy. Keep in Line.

Uniform Rules Overemphasized, Road Expert Says

(Continued from Page 1)

overemphasized in relation to its importance.

"The number of accidents caused by confusion over local highway regulations," he said, "constitutes no more than a pin-point on our records. On the other hand, experiments by local communities in traffic safety will ultimately lead us out of the accident dilemma, unless stifled by national regulation."

The former Harvard research expert agreed that when any form of regulation becomes big enough, that is, acceptable to at least several states, then might it be considered likely timber for national legislation. As yet, however, he saw no regulations projecting themselves into this broad field.

Don't Blame the Stranger

If the motorist is reasonable, he will not get into any trouble. For instance, the traffic expert finds that the accidents are caused, not by out-of-staters who do not know the local regulations, but by local motorists who know the rules but do not obey them.

Massachusetts is one of a very few states that control local regulations by state law, excepting a few minor regulations such as parking and one-way streets. The advantage of uniform regulations in the states, in addition to the convenience to tourists, is that the laws can be changed in all communities at a single sweep.

Take the 10-foot parking ruling at hydrants. The state experts discovered that two feet away from the hydrants was all that was necessary to assure the use of these hydrants by fire apparatus. Ordinarily, in most all the states, the communities would have to be approached to obtain their co-operation in changing the laws. But in Massachusetts the State can change this law with one action, which action is soon to come, according to Mr. Taylor. So uniformity has its place.

Stop Signs Planned On Connecticut Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12—Boulevard stop signs are to be erected at all important intersections along Connecticut's 116-mile stretch of the Boston Post Road from the New York state line at Greenwich to the Rhode Island state line at Pawtucket and Westerly.

Known as U. S. Route 1, the shore road carries a heavy volume of traffic. The State Traffic Commission has selected it as the first route to be equipped in this way with stop signs.

White lines on hills and curves have already been painted on the Post Road from New Haven to Rhode Island, and highway department employees have started working on the Berlin Turnpike (U. S. 5) and the Silas Deane Highway with their white paint brushes.

The Traffic Control Commission has decided to have erected at various locations along the major trunk lines billboards bearing exact copies of warnings and traffic signals, that those who drive may read to the advantage of safe and better driving.

New Super-Powered Diesel-Electric Engine

Joins Boston & Maine's Rail Fleet

This new locomotive, the first of two ordered by the Boston & Maine and delivered to the road last week, is now in regular passenger service hauling the Cannon Ball, afternoon express, between Boston and White River Junction, Vt. A combination locomotive, railway mail post office and baggage car, it is capable of hauling from five to six regular coaches of the road at speeds up to 70 miles an hour. It is the first such unit in the United States to employ a supercharged Diesel engine.

Rhode Island Feels That G. O. P. May Be Overestimating Its Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,—The average Rhode Island voter in the first congressional district is getting back to normal this week after finding himself plunged into the spotlight as a person of national importance in the election last week. This voter who went to the polls and cast his ballot, was aware that the issues he was passing upon were of considerable importance to him and to his state, but none was more surprised than he when the next day he discovered that the nation, too, was interested in his vote and that newspapers from coast to coast were talking about the political upheaval in the smallest state.

In Rhode Island, as in the rest of the nation, Republicans see the election as prophetic of what may be expected in 1936. They point out that more than 30,000 persons who voted in the Democratic column last November voted Republican last week. Democrats, however, feel quite differently and insist that the election was swung by local issues and that the G. O. P. has exaggerated the national significance of the vote.

Even more important, perhaps, are the views of the thousands of Rhode Islanders who cling to neither major party, for they are the voters who really are responsible for the huge turnover. Among them there is a feeling that their views have been misinterpreted. They weren't voting for or against President Roosevelt and they weren't voting for or against the entire New Deal structure. They were simply selecting a representative to send to Washington and they voted for the candidate they thought would be their best representative.

There is some truth in the Republican thesis that the vote was a repudiation of the New Deal. The Rhode Island district strongly opposes the AAA processing taxes which are proving a handicap for the cotton mills, and it also disapproves of certain other New Deal measures, specifically the recent reciprocal trade treaty with Belgium which may affect adversely Rhode Island's lace industry.

By and large, however, it is not true to say that the State repudiates the New Deal. Labor has gained much under the New Deal and approves particularly the aims of the social security program. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has helped thousands of home owners and saved some from foreclosures. For many persons who worried about their bank savings in the dark days of March, 1933, confidence has been restored in the banks because of New Deal legislation.

Many local issues entered the picture on election day to further confuse the plebiscite as a clear test of national policies. The many organizations of war veterans, for instance, ignored party lines and voted for a candidate, not national policies. Since last November, too, a bitter factional dispute has flared up in the Democratic Party with Thomas P. McCoy, Democratic leader in Pawtucket, at odds with Gov. Theodore Francis Green. That feud still is boiling and any analysis of the election must take into consideration that many votes, perhaps many thousands, were swung from the Democratic column to the Republican column simply because of this party squabble.

* * *

Plans for an historical romantic opera which promises to be one of the most elaborate features of Rhode Island's tercentenary program next year are being brought into shape. Episodes for the opera are being drawn from the state history and the work will bear the English name of its tragic hero, King Philip.

Dr. Wassili Leps, conductor of the Providence Symphony Orchestra, is the author of the musical score. Prof. S. Foster Damon, of the English department at Brown University, has written the scenario and Winfield T. Scott, a Providence newspaperman, is at work on the text. It will be sung and acted by men and women drawn from various organizations in the State.

The libretto is based on the lost drama "Metamora," by John Augustine Stone, first produced by the celebrated American actor Edwin Forrest in 1829.

Years ago Dr. Leps collaborated in writing the opera "Hoshi-San" with John Luther Long, the author of the original story of "Madame Butterfly."

* * *

A system of old-age pensions for Rhode Island is being worked out this week by Dr. John E. Donley, director of public welfare, and Mortimer A. Newton, chief of the state division of old-age security. The program as finally drafted will be fitted into the federal social security program as approved by Congress last week.

The Rhode Island General Assembly paved part of the way for establishment of the old-age pension system at its last session. One of the features of the state measure is that payments shall not exceed $30 a month.

Dr. Donley reports that more than 10,000 applications for the benefits have been received at the State House. In order to stretch the available funds as far as possible, he has indicated that he favored maximum payments of $20 a month. Under this plan, the State and the Federal Government each would provide half, or $10 monthly.

Boston Man Is Re-elected

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—John J. Hynes of Boston was re-elected president of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association at the close of the organization's fifteenth annual convention Aug. 10.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild: Gals-	NBC dance music.	Do Re Mi Trio....	Description of
5:15	worthy's "Justice"..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school ...	sporting events &
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Orchestralia" ...	"Jack Armstrong"	sports talks by
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Speaker; news	Men of Manhattan	studio speakers..
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club..	Features; news ...	Reports; sketch ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features	Records; soloist ..	Minute Men; talk.	Concert Min'tures:
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Buddy Clark; orch.	Feature; music....	soloists; orchestra
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Sports comment...	Patti Chapin; or.
7:30	"Hum and Strum"...	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Savitt's Orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch ...	"The Jamboree"..	Boake Carter, news	Terry O'Toole....
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Dorsey Bros. and	Guy Lombardo &	ERA opera orches-
8:15	Molly." comedy	their orchestra...	his orchestra....	tra, chorus, solo
8:30	"Call of the Sea"..	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	ists in various
8:45	"1812-1865." sketch .	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"..	operatic selection
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	"The Man in Pos-	Varieties: comedy
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	vocal soloist.....	session," with	music .....
9:30	Network dramatic	Meredith Wilson	Irene Purcell and	"Blendoleers" .....
9:45	sketch; music.....	and orchestra	R'b't Montgomery	News Service.....
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady:	Crusaders talk ...	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour; comedy sketch;	quartet; orchestra	"Now and Then";	his orchestra....
10:30	vocal trio; male	Max Bendix's Band	recorded program	Gypsy orchestra ..
10:45	quartet; orchestra...	from Chicago	Spotlight Revue...	Tito Guizar.....
11:00	Reports; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	and his orchestra...	Sports; music.....	Lyman's Orchestra	.....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Myers's Orchestra.	Imperial Varieties.	.....
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road," sk.	Little's Orchestra.	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ. Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC. Broadcast from Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WBZ. George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ. National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI. Music Guild: Chamber music recital.
2:30 WEEI. Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety.
3:00 WBZ. "The Silver Flute"; tales of a wandering gypsy.
5:00 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI. ERA Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor; network concert.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ. Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess.
7:45 WEEI. You and Your Government: "Taxation for Prosperity—Single Tax Versus Triple Tax," network speakers.
8:00 WNAC. Frank Munn and Bernice Claire, soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ. Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI. Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ. Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI. Wayne King and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI. Ben Bernie's Orchestra; hill billy skit; soloists.
9:00 WBZ. N. T. G. and his Girls; Peggy Hopkins Joyce; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB. Civic Opera Orchestra concert, Grant Park, Chicago.
9:00 WNAC. "On the Air"; Gluskin's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 WBZ. Russian Symphonic Choir.
9:30 WEEI. Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WNAC. Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:45 WBZ. Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI. "Morgan Sails the Caribbean"; drama and music.
10:30 WBZ. WBZA Players, from Springfield.
12:00 WNAC. San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego.

Geologic History Of New Hampshire Told in Pamphlets

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12 (AP)—A geologic history of western New Hampshire during the last 375,000,000 years, as recorded in the enduring bedrock of the Franconia, Littleton and Moosilauke regions, is described in two brochures, publication of which was announced today by Charles F. Bowen, director of the State Planning and Development Commission.

The brochures are the joint undertaking of the commission; the New Hampshire State Highway Department, which furnished the necessary funds; Harvard University, which financed the studies, and Prof. Marland H. Billings of the Harvard department of geology, who conducted the field work.

The booklets describe the character and origin of the rocks of the area, the structural relations of the rock bodies to one another and New Hampshire bedrock history during the vast period of geologic time. The historical section pictures a time when western New Hampshire was a shallow sea, a later period when great volcanoes were in eruption in the region and the era when the entire area was buried beneath a sheet of ice.

Artesian-Cooled Air Forced Into Trout Pond

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Superintendent of Fisheries and Game Arthur L. Clark announces that "air-conditioned" trout may be a new and peppier product of the state trout hatcheries soon.

He asserted that a problem in trout rearing was the maintenance of low water temperature during the summer, and he credited A. C. Gilbert, former Yale pole-vaulting star and manufacturer and sportsman, with "apparently having found the solution."

Mr. Gilbert, by pumping air, cooled with water from a deep artesian well, through a pipe along the bottom of his private trout pond, has succeeded in getting trout, normally sluggish during the summer heat, to become very active. The cold air, rising to the surface from jets, not only cools, but aerates the water.

Webster Mill Opens

WEBSTER, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Tiffany Woolen Company mill was to reopen today. The U. T. W. local acted on the 5 to 15 per cent wage increase offered union workers by Luman H. Tiffney, plant owner, Friday. The spinners are to go on piece work. The plant was ordered closed two weeks ago by Mr. Tiffany following the presentation by the union of wage increase demands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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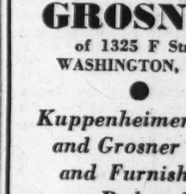

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

figures are: 1932, $10,000,000,000; 1933, $5,000,000,000, and 1934, between $2,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000.

Even when income paid as governmental work relief in 1934 is excluded, the gain remains an impressive 10 per cent. Labor's share has risen since 1929 from 65 per cent of the national income to 67.5 per cent. Property income in the same period fell less markedly, from 14.8 to 14.4 per cent.

More pay dollars, then, but what will they buy? Inadequate price indexes do little more than indicate that, since 1929, prices have remained relatively higher than income.

Siam—Officers Arrested as Revolters

SINGAPORE (AP)—Fifteen noncommissioned officers of the Siamese army are under arrest awaiting trial in connection with the recent attempted revolt, according to reports from Bangkok. The defendants are charged with "attempting to promote disaffection in the ranks."

Nanking—Wang Ching-wei Is Obdurate

TSINGTAO, China (AP)—Despite the plea of a delegation of government officials from Nanking, Wang Ching-wei, who resigned as China's Premier and Foreign Minister, holds firm in his resolve to remain out of government service.

He said he would not change his plans until his health improves.

Guffey Bill—Favored by House Ways and Means

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The last major measure in the way of a clean slate in the House of Representatives was advanced today, when the Ways and Means Committee, with a one-vote margin, favorably reported the Guffey coal bill, under fire on constitutional grounds.

A nationwide strike in the bituminous industry has been thrice postponed on condition that the Guffey bill pass, and is now set for September. President Roosevelt asked for passage of the Guffey bill, however reasonable might be doubts of its constitutionality.

It is expected to be brought up for consideration and probably voted on before the end of the week. This job done, the House can mark time on major bills and await Senate enactment of the tax bill.

'Mikado' Affair—Further Efforts to Suppress

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese consular authorities have made an unsuccessful attempt to have suppressed the August issue of the American periodical, Vanity Fair, within the International Settlement here, it was learned today.

The Japanese action was the result of publication of a caricature of Emperor Hirohito which was deemed objectionable in Japan, and which became the subject recently of diplomatic representations at Washington.

Finland—Polish Minister Is Warned

HELSINGFORS—Finland has "no intention of being drawn into combinations of larger powers," Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland was given to understand by the press on his arrival. He is returning a recent visit by the Finnish Foreign Secretary. The press attitude is explained in part, according to the Associated Press, by recent rumors that Poland is seeking to direct Baltic foreign policy toward Warsaw, with Germany as an interested observer.

Comintern—American Has 5-Point Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A five-pointed "boring" program for American Communists to turn against the existing governmental and economic system was advanced here today by Earl Browder, chairman of the American Communist Party. These temporary measures would be discarded when mass support made possible the overthrow of democracy and the substitution of proletarian dictatorship:

1. Government confiscation and operation of closed factories and mills.
2. Confiscatory taxation of capital for provision of broader insurance and relief.
3. Weakening the powers of the Supreme Court.
4. "Democratization" of the Senate.
5. Reorganization of Congress on the basis of Proportional Representation of parties as well as territories.

Thus the Communists would bid for leadership of the unemployed and other discontented elements of society, allegedly to prevent them from falling under the control of Fascists.

Temporary "boring" program: Page 1.

License Withdrawn From Loan Company

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—District Attorney Hugh A. Cregg of Essex County announces that investigation by his office has resulted in revocation of the state license of the First Citizens Bankers Corporation of Haverhill, a loan agency.

Notice of the revocation, Mr. Cregg said, came from Henry H. Pierce, State Bank Commissioner. He said the concern's license had permitted it to lend sums of $300 or less.

Mr. Cregg said withdrawal of the license was connected with a campaign he is conducting, in co-operation with the Essex County grand jury and the State Attorney General's office, against certain loan companies. Evidence had been found, the District Attorney said, of elderly women being victimized in deals involving middle western land.

Charles V. Truax

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Another House seat was vacant today—that of Charles V. Truax, Democratic representative-at-large from Ohio, who passed on yesterday. Forty-nine years old, Truax had served in the House since 1933. He was one of the Democratic Party's unofficial "objectors"—members chosen by leaders to block minor bills deemed objectionable. Before entering politics, he specialized in raising pure-bred hogs. In Congress he often attacked the Administration's farm policies. Deaths and retirements have reduced the House membership from 435 to a present figure of 430.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Co-operative Car Line Paid For in 2 Years

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 12 (AP)—The nickels in the conductor's change carriers clinked a little more merrily Saturday—the last intallment is paid and the street car line now belongs to the workers themselves.

A check for $25,000, gathered a little at a time from the income of 240 stockholder-employees, was turned over to the federal court and a system which two years ago seemed due for the junk yard now is free of incumbrances.

The Co-operative Transit Company, which operated 50 miles of interurban railways in Ohio and West Virginia, once was the Wheeling Traction Company. Depression brought receivership, and the co-operative was formed in August, 1933. Judge Frank Nesbitt, acting as master in bankruptcy, sold the worn-out system for $75,000. Under the first 24 months operation the new owners reduced overhead 60 per cent—not by cutting wages but by careful management.

New York 'Movie' Strike Averted by Distributors

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP) — The strike of 700 motion picture operators in 150 New York theaters, called for Aug. 10, was cancelled by the union today when word was received from distributors that the 41 per cent proposed pay cut order had been rescinded, pending renewal of negotiations Monday.

News of the calling off of the threatened strike was sent to the operators in telegrams by Joseph D. Basson, president of Motion Picture Operators' Local 306 after he received word from officials of Radio-Keith-Orpheum and Loews Theaters, Inc., that the present pay rate would stand until the conclusion of the effort to adjust the dispute.

Removing Suckers Said To Reduce Yield of Corn

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—A popular belief that the removal of suckers is beneficial to sweet corn apparently has been blasted by experiments reported today by the Connecticut experimental station.

"Despite claims to the contrary," the station reported, "the practice of removing suckers from sweet corn reduced the yield 20 per cent."

This finding was based on experiments conducted at the station in 1934 and 1935. Dr. D. F. Jones of the plant breeding department said the extra leaf surface furnished by suckers benefits the yield.

Radio Priest in Boston, Is Governor Curley's Guest

A surprise visit was paid Massachusetts legislators by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, today.

Escorted by Governor Curley he entered the House chamber and was introduced by Speaker Leverett Saltonstill. The radio priest made a brief speech in which he urged members of the Legislature to advocate continuance of democracy. His Boston visit was unannounced.

Obstacle Rises That May Mean End of Tax Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—President Roosevelt's wealth redistribution tax gesture of June 19 was back on the Administration's door step today with a vengeance.

A mild political move has been transformed by the Senate Finance Committee over the week end into a very real tax proposal compromising chances of early adjournment and troubling still further the already involved political situation.

Every ounce of energy and influence at the command of the Administration will be brought into play during the coming week to bring the tax bill back within the narrow confines of the original "wealth distribution" suggestions. But the conservative demand for heavy taxes to balance the budget, and the progressive desire for more money to spend, have been unleashed and given something tangible to fight for.

May Mean Wrecking Bill

So powerful is this pressure for broad-based taxes which would cut as far down in the income scale as the $800-a-year man that Administration forces were giving serious thought today to the possibility of having to jettison the tax bill entirely to avert the political consequences of heavy general taxes and assure early adjournment.

Before such a step is taken the bill will be pushed through the Senate and sent to conference. There it may be possible to transform it back into a device which will bear heavily only on the relatively few of great wealth, and not on the great mass of voting income earners.

But if this fails it is quite possible the measure will be pushed aside on the theory that it is less dangerous to the Administration's political future as a pending proposal than as a reality.

A Very Sharp Horn

It constitutes a major political dilemma for the Administration from every point of view. Mr. Roosevelt has consistently paid lip-service to a balanced budget since the beginning of his term of office. Heavy surtaxes with a broad base resting on the small income earner is recognized by the tax experts as the best way of raising revenue.

Both Republican and Democratic conservatives have jumped to the support of this proposal of the Senate Finance Committee. For the Administration to oppose it would give the appearance of an unwillingness to face the consequences of its spending program.

On the other hand, to accept the committee proposals would mean sacrificing the vote-getting power of a wealth-redistribution device.

Borah in the Breach

From the Administration point of view the only bright feature of the situation is the prompt opposition of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho to the committee schedule. No sooner had the committee made public its elimination of the inheritance tax feature of the House bill and its drastic change in surtax rates and income tax exemptions than the Idaho veteran said:

"I do not see the justice or the wisdom, economically speaking, of lowering the exemptions. Neither do I think we ought to increase the rates on the small incomes. Families with those small incomes are now paying more than their proportion of taxes.

"In addition to that, they must meet higher prices for food, clothes, fuel and rent. When you increase taxes among this class of people you are putting a burden on them which they cannot carry without causing hardship and superinducing a lower standard of living. These 20,000,000 families who will be affected by this change in the rates will have to deny themselves in proportion to the increase."

Gift From the Blue

Considering Sen. Borah's immediate prominence as the winner in an informal poll of local Republican leaders as the party's presidential candidate for 1936 his statement was a gift from the blue to the harassed Administration. It means support from an unexpected quarter in their forthcoming efforts to beat back the demand for the heavy taxes on low income.

The bill, as drafted by the Senate Committee, has lost almost all of its "wealth-redistribution" character. The inheritance tax provision has been dropped. To make up for this some increases are proposed in the present estate taxes, but increases which would not begin to approximate in effect on large incomes the rejected inheritance taxes.

Has Wide Implication

The burden of broader income taxes is carried on down to the point where at least in theory it is possible for individuals on work relief to become subject to federal income taxes. Personal exemptions are dropped from $2500 for married persons to $2000 and from $1000 to $800 for single persons. The surtax itself will start at 4 per cent in the $3000 plus bracket and graduate upward to a maximum of 75 per cent on anything over $5,000,000.

The only change proposed by the committee which would mean a heavier levy on wealth is a proposed increase of 50 per cent in the capital stock tax. But the excess profits tax on industry is toned down somewhat. The House 5 per cent exemption for corporation charitable contributions is retained, as is also the mild graduated corporation tax.

Whereas, the House bill would have raised about $250,000,000 a year, the Senate committee measure is estimated to be worth over $450,000,000 annually in new revenue.

Ex-Greek Official Visits Boston

Wide World

Alexander P. Papanastasiou, Former Prime Minister of Greece (Left), as He Was Leaving the White House Recently With Demetrios Sicilianos, Greek Minister to the United States

Former Premier Urges Greeks To Back Republic

Boston today became a center for international politics as Alexander Papanaspasiou, first Premier of the republic of Greece, visited here to urge American Greeks to support the republic in a forthcoming plebiscite in their homeland. At this plebiscite Greeks will chose between continuing the republic or reverting to a monarchy.

Date of the plebiscite is to be set at conference on Nov. 15, the former Premier said. He served from 1922 to 1926.

Mr. Papanaspasiou called on Governor Curley at noon today and carried to him the greetings of Greece. He told the Governor that Greece has great respect for Boston in view of this city's prominence in the events which led to the revolution for liberty in this nation.

Commenting on the New Deal, the former Premier expressed the belief that the program is a step in the right direction. He said his brief stay here had as yet led him to no decision on the details of the movement. He returns to Greece next month, after visiting several middle western cities.

He is asking all Greeks to write relatives and friends in Greece urging their suport of the republic at the plebiscite.

Museum Training System Adopted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—An interne system for training men and women for the museum profession will be inaugurated at the Brooklyn Museum on Sept. 1, it was announced today by Philip N. Youtz, director of the museum. This step has been made possible through the gift of six fellowships by the Rockefeller Foundation. These fellowships will provide an experiment center for younger members of the profession, he added.

Candidates for the fellowships have been recommended by Prof. Paul Sachs, director of the Fogg Art Museum and president of the American Association of Museums; by Laurence Vail Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums; Horace F. Jayne, director of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Theodore Sizer of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University; Prof. Charles Rufus Morey of Princeton University; and Dr. Walter W. S. Cook, chairman of Fine Arts Graduate Center, New York University.

Knitting Companies File Processing Tax Suits

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Two new suits challenging the constitutionality of AAA processing taxes are on file here, close on the heels of the granting of a temporary restraining order against the AAA by a federal jurge at Malone. The actions were brought by the Blood Knitting Company and the Chalmers Knitting Company, both of Amsterdam, seeking injunctions against collection of the processing tax on cotton.

Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant granted a temporary restraining order to the Utica Mohawk Cotton and Knitting Company pending a hearing next Thursday.

Pequot Mill Workers Take Protest Holiday

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—A majority of the 2000 operatives at the Pequot Mills stayed away from work today in what textile union officials described as a one-day demonstration against the management.

Officials of the Independent Sheeting Workers of America announced 1800 of the 2000 workers participated in the holiday, while mill owners said they had made no check-up to determine how many employees were absent. Although several hundred workers gathered near the plant, no trouble was reported.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"Saturday's Children," by Maxwell Anderson, with Ruth Gordon. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

COHASSET—"The Torchbearers," with Mary Young and South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Oil for the Lamps of China." 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. "Ladies Love Danger."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Dante's Inferno," with Spencer Tracy and Claire Trevor. From a midway concession to the real thing—as described by Dante. Fenway, 2:05, 4:39, 7:13, 9:47. Paramount, 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:02, 4:33, 7:04, 9:35.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." Poetically acted, directed and photographed legend of the Dolomite Mountains. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55, "Dawn to Dawn."

KEITH'S—"Jalna." Mazo de la Roche's novel adapted to screen with Kay Johnson, Ian Hunter, C. Aubrey Smith and Sir Nigel Bruce. 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

ORPHEUM—"Woman Wanted," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Vaudeville.

STATE—Return engagement of "Smilin' Through," with Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard and Fredric March. 2:50, 5:55, 7, 10. Nancy Carroll in "After Dark." Dance.

METROPOLITAN—Musical comedy, "Every Night at Eight," dealing with radio auditions. With George Raft and Alice Faye. 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. Stage: Leo Carrillo in person; Elida Ballet; vaudeville.

MODERN—"Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. "One Frightened Night," with Mary Carlisle.

BOSTON—Musical comedy, "Manhattan Moon." 11:29 a. m., 2:11, 4:55, 7:39, 10:27. "The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes."

TREMONT—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Boris Karloff, and "It's a Small World," with Spencer Tracy. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—Sir Rider Haggard's "She." 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. "Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Jane Withers in "Ginger." 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Ralph Bellamy in "The Healer."

UNIVERSITY—"The Glass Key," with George Raft. 1:55, 5, 8. "No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford.

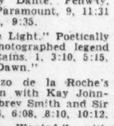
SOUTH STATION—Cartoon. "Good Little Monkeys"; musical. "Gypsy Nights"; news; radio stars special. "Is My Face Black," and comedy, "Big Business"; other features. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—Richard Cosby, conductor. Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley Street, 8.

JAMAICA POND CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor.

Other Events



ERA ENTERTAINMENT—String quartet; lecture. St. Cyprian's Parish House, Tremont and Walpole Streets, 8.

ERA FREE MOVIES—"Italy." ERA Orchestra. Talk by O. E. Bennett on "The Spoken Word." Roslindale Municipal Building, 4220 Washington Street, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"The Significance of the Drama," by George Brinton Beal. Charlestown Branch Library, 43 Monument Square, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Concert Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Tomita: Japanese Art, 11 a. m.

Senate Tax Plan Is Preferred By New Englanders

The National Economy League and New England tax groups, scanning Senate changes in the national tax bill, today decided the bigger revenue and increased income brackets were more in line with present needs than the original House measure.

While preferring to reserve final judgment until the bill has run the gantlet of Senate and House concurrence, they declared that the measure met more fully the taxpayers' sentiment that if additional revenue was necessary to balance budgets, the tax burden should be more widely distributed. New England, where the burden of increased state and federal taxation has fallen heavy, feels this especially, it was pointed out.

The absolute necessity for finding new sources of income if the budget is to be balanced was stressed by Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the executive committee of the National Economy League. Referring to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board which put the total cost of American government at $15,500,000,000 annually, he declared that taxation of the income of every person in the country receiving $5000 or over a year would yield only $4,000,000,000.

Falls Short of Budget

This $4,000,000,000, plus the $2,500,000,000 obtainable from corporate income taxes at present rates, still does not even equal the federal budget for 1936 of $8,500,000,000, he pointed out. Thus, he indicated, a new source must be discovered in taxing incomes in the lower brackets, such as that provided for in the Senate amendments. The La Follette amendment lowers exemptions for married persons from $2500 to $2000 and for single persons from $1000 to $800 and increases surtaxes all along the line.

The civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, together with officials of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, declared that New England would welcome a system of more equitable taxation. Taxpayers are generally in agreement, according to E. J. Brehaut, manager of the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, that any new tax measure should proceed along the lines laid down in the rewritten bill.

At the same time, he expressed doubt that the bill would be passed as amended. Pointing out that election days are not far off, he declared that no bill for taxing so many more voters stood much chance of becoming law at this time.

England's System Cited

England's system of taxing income brackets both high and low was brought in by tax groups as an argument for a new spread in American income taxation. It was pointed out that in England a married man with no dependents and a $1000 income pays annually $6.85, whereas even the new tax measure with its Senate amendment doesn't begin taxation of married men until the $2000 level is reached.

Commenting generally on the new measure, tax association officials were quick to recite figures to prove that the new bill will raise America's tax burden to equal England's much-talked-of high tax rates. At the present date, according to National Economy League figures, America comes within 14 per cent of the English tax rate.

Chief reason why the English rate seems so much larger than the American was said to be because American figures fail usually to include local and state taxes which make up 50 per cent of the tax burden, whereas Great Britain's local taxation amounts to not more than 10 per cent. Consequently tax groups say, American figures must usually be almost doubled before they will present an accurate basis for comparison with British taxes.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and early Tuesday; scattered showers and cooler late Tuesday afternoon or at night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Tuesday local showers in north portion in the afternoon or at night.

Rhode Island—Partly cloudy tonight, Tuesday local showers; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut — Partly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday local showers, slightly cooler in the afternoon.

Vermont—Local showers late tonight or Tuesday, slightly warmer tonight; cooler Tuesday afternoon.

Maine—Fair, slightly warmer in west portion tonight; Tuesday local showers.

New Hampshire—Partly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday local showers, cooler in the afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh southwest winds, possibly becoming strong at times on Tuesday; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	69	Minneapolis	64	96
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	80	92	New York	68	78
Denver	56	88	Norfolk	78	86
Helena	62	78	Philadelphia	72	82
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	82	96
Kansas City	76	104	San Francisco	56	86
Los Angeles	70	88	Washington	74	86
Miami	82	88			

A—8 a. m., Aug. 12.
B—Maximum Aug. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:15 p. m., height, 10.7 feet.
Tuesday, 10:52 a. m., height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8.21 p. m.

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Province town, Home of Free Speech, Is Now Accused of Throttling It

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—The issue of free speech was debated bitterly Saturday in this Pilgrim port.

Selectmen of the town, in whose harbor the historic Mayflower Compact was signed, had refused permission for an antiwar meeting to be held in the Town Hall and yesterday denied the hall to a company which sought to produce the play "Waiting for Lefty" there. Officials of the Masonic Hall, also, refused to house the play.

All that brought a protest from Susan Glaspell, author of the Pulitzer prize play "Allison's House."

"Why this sudden suppression?" she asked. "The significant thing to me is we are going back instead of ahead. What are they afraid of?"

A New York writer, Eugene Meyer, commented:

"The Board of Selectmen has the power to throttle freedom of speech. I hope it has the consistency to tear down the memorial tablet at Town Hall with its Mayflower Compact drawn up by 41 men who fled from persecution to seek freedom of conscience in a foreign land. That freedom has now fled and the bronze plaque is a mockery."

In refusing permission for the antiwar meeting, Selectman Jesse D. Rogers said, "Provincetown has no place for reds and agitators."

A petition, now being signed by residents protesting the board's stand, claims the selectmen's action was occasioned because a man, named in the petition as Antone Sameiro, a New Bedford, Mass., textile worker, was scheduled to talk in Portuguese to fishermen on Fascism in Portugal.

Smoke Near Landing Fields Hampers Amateur Aviators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12—Unless something is done about it, amateur aviators in the United States, England and on the Continent are going to find themselves literally smoked off the big landing fields and off the important air lanes, according to a study of smoke and its effect on aviation by Dr. H. B. Meller and L. B. Sisson of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research here.

Development of instruments for blind flying notwithstanding, smoke from industrial communities is retarding the expansion of private flying, they report. Use of blind flying instruments by the rapidly growing number of commercial airplanes at airports now approaching congestion "would increase aviation hazards in periods of low visibility due to fog, smog or smoke, unless private planes would stay away from the lanes and ports that serve the big ships," according to Dr. Weller, who is head of the air pollution investigation at Mellon Institute, and Mr. Sisson, holder of the smoke abatement fellowship.

Eyesight Not Sufficient

Dependence by private fliers on eyesight or possibly radio receiving set is insufficient to prevent them endangering themselves and others when visibility is less than approximately one mile, the report states.

"The 'little fellow' who is the hope for the popularization of aviation," their report continues, "must continue to depend, in most part, on his naked eyesight, which means that when he cannot see a mile or more in all directions, he is in danger anytime he gets within range of a much traveled air lane or a congested field."

The proposal to increase air travel and speed up air mail service by locating landing places in the hearts of cities, possibly on large flat roofs, accentuates the need of lessening smoke concentrations in cities, it says. Regular service of this sort would involve flight through smog masses which would conceal tall buildings, high tension wires and other sources of collision, it adds.

Control of Fuel Burning

The report takes up the controversy between Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City and the Newark (N. J.) Airport and declares that the placing of flying fields to the windward of smoke-producing areas is one method of avoiding smoke troubles.

Another is had through control of fuel-burning practices. This method warrants serious consideration by cities having airports on their leeward side, in the opinion of experienced pilots and air line officials, quoted in the study.

Mayor LaGuardia's recent comment regarding the poorer visibility at the air terminal near Newark, according to the smoke investigators, "was based in part on the location of that field to leeward of much of the smoke produced in Jersey factory and residential districts."

New York Site Criticized

"The geographically correct place for a main New York airport," the report asserts, "would be to the northwest, in the direction of the prevailing wind."

Mr. LaGuardia's selection of Governor's Island as being a preferable aviation base left his finding open to some criticism, they contend, because Governor's Island is almost surrounded by smoke-producing centers.

However, the official weather analysis by the Government weather stations at Newark airport and at Whitehall, near Governor's Island, showed that last year Newark had half again as many days of dense fog as Governor's Island. An analysis covering 25 years showed Governor's Island 85 per cent better in this respect.

"The remedy there and at other airports lies in an increased electrification of transportation, use of smokeless fuels and installation of improved combustion equipment."

Freedom of Farms From AAA Control Urged by Council

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—A movement to "bring back" to agriculture the "freedom guaranteed by the Constitution" was under way today with a leadership drawn from widespread sections of the nation.

The leaders directed opening statements yesterday against the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The organization was incorporated in Illinois as the Farmers' Independent Council, with headquarters in Chicago.

Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan., farmer and president of the council, charged the AAA's policies were leading to a "complete annihilation of the freedom of American agriculture."

Charles E. Collins of Colorado, vice-president of the council and president of the American National Livestock Association, asserted the issue lay between "constitutional government or a dictatorial regime."

Stanley F. Morse of South Carolina, executive vice-president, and E. D. Dorsett, Pennsylvania farm leader, a director, also attacked Administration farm policies.

Western Union Telegraph Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the six months ended June 30 a net income of $1,899,739, equal to $1.82 a share of capital stock, compared with net income of $1,381,333, or $1.32 a share, in the corresponding period last year.

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Publicity—the Handmaid of Peace

University of Hawaii Head Urges Campaign to Offset Jingo Press

Outlines Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Widespread use of publicity as a weapon for peace is advocated by Dr. David L. Crawford, president of the University of Hawaii.

Educational campaigns to counteract the "jingo press" would, in Dr. Crawford's opinion, do much to preserve peace in the Pacific particularly.

Interviewed by a Monitor correspondent, Dr. Crawford advocated the use of radio, newspapers and other media now to tell the people of Japan that the people of America desire only peace in the Pacific and have only good will for the people of Japan.

Need for Clarity in Japan

In mentioning Japan, he pointed out that, while the proposal is a general one, it should be applied where most needed, and referred to American-Japanese relations as a "danger point" where better understanding is needed.

"A portion of the Japanese press," said Dr. Crawford, "is leading people to believe that a war for Japan is inevitable. Constant publicity is developing fear and creating war talk which result in a demand for armaments. An effort should be made to counteract this by presenting the facts. Americans interested in preserving peace in the Pacific could do much good with such a program."

Dr. Crawford's remarks were inspired by the publication of a recent Monitor editorial setting forth a program for peace in the Pacific.

Cites Institute's Work

He cited the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations as the type of organization of great value in promoting peace and capable of taking part in an educational program. This organization studies the basic causes of wars and provides for open discussion of its findings. It was organized here in 1925 and Dr. Crawford has been active in its program.

While praising the Monitor's proposals, Dr. Crawford said he believed that any peace movement in the Pacific area would enjoy greater success if it followed different technique than had been used in Europe. From a background of long study of problems of the Pacific area he outlined a 10-point program for peace.

Lifting Exclusion Act

In commenting on some of these proposals, Dr. Crawford emphasized need for revision of immigration laws which ban Japanese from the United States. "This is a small point with us in America," he said, "but to the Japanese it is a great insult to their national pride. Repeal of the law would be no practical loss to the United States as it would have slight effect on the number of Japanese entering the country. But it would remove a point of friction between the two countries."

He stressed also his proposal to "debunk" textbooks. In explaining how this could be accomplished he called attention to his own book "Can Nations Be Neighbors?", written after a visit to the Orient.

Corrects Wrong Impression

In this book he quotes from Chinese textbooks to show how misinformation regarding foreign nations and their relations with China is given to Chinese school children.

The book has been published in Chinese and Dr. Crawford has been advised of textbook revision resulting from it.

Ridicule is the weapon proposed by Dr. Crawford. "Jokes and cartoons will shame people out of their prejudice," he said. He indicated this could be made an important part of the proposed publicity campaign.

"Let some organization like the League of Nations or the Institute of Pacific Relations make a comprehensive study of textbooks," he proposed, "and broadcast the findings in several languages.

Might Help Situation

"If this were done with fairness and persistence it would go far to correct the trouble, for no nation would persist long in use of faulty textbooks when the guns of ridicule were directed against the practice."

Discussing another of his proposals, Dr. Crawford pointed out that few American universities offer courses on Oriental culture and civilization. The University of Hawaii has made a start in this field but its facilities do not permit an extensive program. However, only two large American universities offer more, he said.

"Exchange of professors across the Pacific must be promoted as it has been promoted across the Atlantic," he said.

Minimizes Armaments Pacts

Dr. Crawford would make provision for population pressure before such pressure created a crisis. "People and money," he commented, "will always find places to go." Early recognition of this fact might avert wars of aggression, he believes.

The educator minimized the value of pacts limiting armaments. Despite pacts, he indicated, armaments will be built up where there is friction that leads to fear of war and war propaganda.

"If we solve the fundamental causes of war," he said, "treaties limiting armaments will not be necessary because there will not be agitation for armaments."

Dr. Crawford said he believed his program was adapted better to the Pacific area than to Europe because the Pacific historical background contains fewer incidents that cause ill will between nations.

Peace in the Pacific

WITH an article entitled "Getting a Grip on Peace" The Christian Science Monitor on May 16 submitted the following program of action under the heading "For Peace in the Pacific":

1. A new declaration on neutrality, clarifying as far as possible the extent to which American arms should be used to protect American trade and empowering the President to place an embargo on loans and goods to all belligerents.

2. This declaration to be open to adherence of other nations to the end that such impartial embargo be maintained more effectively prior to consultation with other powers in keeping with existing or future treaty obligations.

3. Early conversations among the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty for the settlement of outstanding political issues which have arisen since its signature.

4. A new naval treaty negotiated in the light of these discussions and on the basis of the revised defense needs of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.

5. American army and navy budgets strictly limited to territorial defense needs; no PWA and other emergency funds to be allotted for naval or military purposes.

6. Fundamental in any peacemaking is an improved attitude among the peoples. Here is the individual's opportunity: To establish peace in his own attitude toward other nations, to check with intelligent good will the clamor of jingoes, and to encourage governments to develop an active friendship essential to the removal of present irritations.

Regrets That Portion of Japanese Press Is Misleading People

Describes Remedy

A Program for Peace

Dr. Crawford's program follows:

1. Use the best modern publicity methods (radio broadcasting in international hook-ups, paid space and authentic articles in leading newspapers and journals of foreign countries, and moving, talking pictures in foreign languages) to inform the masses of people in certain important countries that the American people are not belligerent nor imperialistic and have no desire nor intention of attacking any other nation.

2. Remove unnecessary causes of friction between our nation and others, as, for example, that clause in the 1924 Immigration Law which has irritated Japan so badly.

Recognize Japan's Position

3. Recognize Japan's position in Asia as being essentially similar to that of the United States in the American continents when the Monroe Doctrine was declared and, to paraphrase the Golden Rule, do unto Japan as we wanted Europe to do unto us.

4. Cancel European war debts and simultaneously declare a new American policy of permitting no loan, whether public or private, to any nation at war except by consent of a national board of review.

5. Put under national control the manufacture and sale of war munitions, with due regard for the needs of such materials for non-war purposes.

Get Correct Textbook

6. Ridicule out of existence all school textbooks which prejudice and poison the minds of youth in any nation against other nations.

7. Turn greater effort in all civilized nations toward educating the people of each to understand important difference in the customs, codes of ethics and standards of living of other peoples, so that their actions and attitudes may not so easily be misinterpreted.

Help Control Population

8. Seek all possible means of advancing the progress of population control movements, so that internal population pressure within nations may not be so excessive as to lead to wars of aggression.

9. Recognize that populations cannot be static and that there must be changes in national boundaries now and then; and develop the means for effecting these changes in a businesslike way instead of by war.

10. Spend less effort in futile attempts to limit armaments and much more effort in trying to regulate international trade fairly, so that the basic causes of war may be removed.

American Red Offers Plan To Reorganize U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of parties as well as territories

Mr. Browder suggests that Communists can support such a program because they believe it provides the quickest way toward attainment of their eventual aim—overthrow of the "bourgeois democracy" and establishment of proletarian dictatorship.

Ultimately

Meanwhile, he declared, Communists will work patiently to win the masses for the eventual aim, which "can only be carried out in flames and battle after oppressed millions have realized its necessity."

Mr. Browder's proposed program faithfully follows the united front policy adopted by the present session of the World Congress of Comintern and reflects what international Communists mean by a "united front against Fascism and war." Communists do not pretend that this slogan means a struggle against the dictatorship idea or civil war. They frankly approve of dictatorship—of their own type—and believe that civil war probably will be necessary to attain their aims.

Fight for Leadership

Mr. Browder declared that today Communism and Fascism are fighting in the United States for leadership of the unemployed and other discontented elements of society. He insisted that all the fundamental premises for rapid growth of American Fascism are present, checked only by emergence of American Communists as leaders and organizers of the united struggle against Fascism, adding: "The successes thus far achieved have made Communists a recognized political factor in the life of the nation."

The trade union movement offers Communists their principal opportunity, he declared, and Communists have played a leading and determining part in many strikes, particularly in the San Francisco general strike. As a result, Communists have attained "a rapidly developing influence in the American Federation of Labor."

Utilize Discontent

Among the unemployed, Mr. Browder declared, competition for leadership is keen but Communists have retained their leadership through the formation in 1930 of the National Council of the Unemployed, which is still a most important organization. He added: "The union of all mass organizations of unemployed is the central problem of the class struggle in the United States."

Communists, declared Mr. Browder, utilize every discontented class for weakening the bourgeois democracy. He stated that American Negroes offer rich opportunities and "Negro Communists who increase steadily in numbers are winning increasing influence among their people."

Hoover Challenges President

Herbert Hoover

in a statement, released in Chicago yesterday, outlining a "momentous" constitutional issue for 1936, which some observers interpret as a preliminary bid for the presidential nomination next year.

The past two years have made it clear that the Administration intends to bring about a fundamental change in the structure and balance of powers in our Government as distinguished with the normal development of the Constitution to meet specific problems as ofttime in the past. This has been evident from the demands made upon, and the surrender by, Congress, to the President, of powers reaching to dictatorial dimensions and in the invasion of states' rights. For two years, primary liberties of the people have been trampled upon.

Supreme Court Calls a Halt

In effect, the Supreme Court called a halt to part of the concentration of powers which has resulted in creation of monopolies, in coercion, in repudiation and in other indirect invasion. The lower courts have declared still other acts unconstitutional.

But the President in his criticism of the Supreme Court, his reference to "horse-and-buggy days" and to the powers of European governments, revealed that these were not emergency measures nor temporary laws as had been asserted when they were passed. Moreover, we have witnessed the astounding passage of bills to prevent our citizens from having access to the courts to right their wrongs.

Further, we now see a demand from the President not to permit doubts as to the constitutionality of a proposed law to block its passage.

We listen to constant urgings from prominent members of this Administration that the Constitution must be revised.

These things can have no other meaning than a continuous intent to change the Constitution direct so as to authorize such acts and such concentration of powers to accomplish them indirectly.

Calls for Action in the Open

No matter how destructive an amendment might be, and even though the people were persuaded to ill-advised action upon it, yet it would be better for liberty to commit suicide in the open, rather than to be poisoned by indirection in the capital of the nation.

No more momentous question has been raised since the Civil War. Common frankness requires that the Administration come forward to the people and declare precisely wherein, under our Constitution, we cannot correct evils and cannot prevent social maladjustments.

The time has come when these full purposes should be disclosed. The people should now be told openly the specific words of the exact amendment that these gentlemen want, so that the people can consider and themselves determine it. That is their right. (AP)

Hoover Hat Thought Tossed in G.O.P. Ring

(Continued from Page 1)

would be unwise for the Republican Party to nominate him now. I think Senator Borah, if he keeps his feet on the ground, must be considered a potential candidate."

From the White House there came no response to Mr. Hoover's demand for a clarification of aims, and of course none was expected. But it was said in official circles there that "the President hasn't fired his opening gun in the campaign yet."

It was intimated that a little later, after the adjournment of Congress, during his western trip, and in the autumn, Mr. Roosevelt would launch a new offensive on the constitutional issue.

Roosevelt Awaits Chance

It is anticipated that he will sound national opinion on the necessity of an amendment, and prepare the ground which will only become tillable when the Supreme Court hands down its further decision on outstanding cases like the AAA, processing tax, TVA, etc.

Democratic leaders, it must be recorded, are rather gleeful at the injection of Mr. Hoover into the political picture, and they do not mind the prominence of Senator Borah, both of whom they regard as ultimately "unavailable." They claim complete willingness to face another Roosevelt-Hoover fight, believing that sufficient feeling against Mr. Hoover persists to count heavily on their side.

The Problem of Borah

As to Senator Borah, they anticipate a national liking for him as a candidate and unwillingness to see him finally in the White House, and they recall that he has supported many new-deal measures, fought with Old Guard leaders. He is, moreover, committed heavily to a type of currency inflation and to the bonus, both of which they believe would alienate a measure of eastern Republican support.

The week end's developments, therefore, are seen through Democratic eyes as a further postponement of the Republican search for a real candidate, and they are construed as somewhat softening the blow left by the Rhode Island Republican victory.

In any event, the G. O. P. is up and coming, and the two-party system is thriving in traditional style.

Party Openly Takes Control in Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

this department absolute control over the work of scientific institutions and societies, and supervision of inventors and their work. Many Government scientific institutions previously were theoretically independent of party control.

Obviously these changes place in the hands of higher party organs—and in control of a very few men—the entire educational and cultural life of Russia to an extent never exceeded anywhere. The theoretical independence of various republics and territories, and of the Soviet Government itself, is openly denied.

But the average Soviet citizen pays little attention to such changes. He knows the Communists always have wielded complete political and economic power, and doesn't care whether the control is open or indirect. The writer asked a worker, "Do you help to run your country?" Smilingly, the worker replied, "I am not a Communist."

Mississippi Primary Losers to Back White

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12 (AP)—Two candidates eliminated in the first Democratic primary race for Governor threw their support to Hugh L. White, Columbia lumberman, for his second primary fight with Judge Paul B. Johnson, Hattiesburg lawyer, who ran first.

Lieut. Gov. Dennis Murphree and Lester C. Franklin, two of the five gubernatorial candidates in the initial primary, announced in statements conceding defeat they would support White in the run-off primary Aug. 27.

Montreal Aids Italian Casa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — To pave the way for the Italian colony of Montreal to build at a cost of $100,000 the Casa d'Italia (Italian House) for educational, welfare and artistic purposes, the City of Montreal has ceded a suitable site.

Hoover in New York On Business Is Mum On Political Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Herbert Hoover, serene, confident and affable, arrived in New York today on what was described as a business trip to attend meetings of the American Child Association, the committee for relief of Belgium and the directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. He refused to talk politics or to amplify his Chicago call on President Roosevelt for a definition of the President's policy with regard to the Constitution.

A small group of friends and a larger group of newspaper reporters and photographers were at Grand Central Station to meet Mr. Hoover when he stepped from the Twentieth Century Limited to face a barrage of questions but smiling affably, Mr. Hoover entered an automobile with friends and motored to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where, it was said, he will remain until Wednesday. Should he leave here on that day, it would make it impossible for him to attend a welcome-home dinner to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, one-time Governor General of the Philippines and president of the club, that night, after his return home from a shooting expedition to Brazil. An invitation to attend this dinner will be pressed on Mr. Hoover while he is here.

Opinion in political quarters in New York is much divided on whether Mr. Hoover would consent for his name to go before the next Republican national convention. There is, however, a strong movement by the pro-Hoover element in the party in the Empire State to draft him as the next Republican standard bearer, and while many of his friends insist he would accept such a call, there is an equally well informed group of leaders who say they have Mr. Hoover's personal word that he neither wants nor would accept the nomination.

If this latter correctly represents Mr. Hoover's attitude, indications here were that the Hoover strength in New York would go to Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, who is a close friend of Mr. Hoover.

Although Mr. Hoover's visit here is primarily for business, he will meet numerous Republican leaders, whose names already are in his engagement book.

Old Navy Airship Los Angeles May Again Sail Skies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The U. S. S. Los Angeles, only remaining dirigible of Uncle Sam's fleet of gallant airships, said to have been declared not airworthy two years ago, a report now denied by Commander C. E. Rosendahl, may fly again.

Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson's committee on the future of airships has announced that it will request that the veteran take to the air again.

"Our committee will ask the navy to reconsider its order decommissioning the Los Angeles and permit her to be used on test flights," said Dr. Theodor von Karman, aerodynamic specialist on the committee, in Akron recently. "We feel that there are flight tests which she can make which are of great importance to our studies of airship problems."

Dr. von Karman also revealed that the Navy will be asked to finance tests of an airship's reactions to gusts, which would be conducted at the Guggenheim Airship Institute, and full scale tests of the Macon's fin structure, which will be conducted at the laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Va.

The tests planned for the Guggenheim airship institute would involve the whirling arm apparatus, the only one of exactly that type in the world. At present the Los Angeles, which was built in Germany and sent to the United States as a reparations ship during President Harding's administration, is based at the Lakehurst naval air station. A lighter-than-air school attended by naval officers, is conducted aboard her each day, and for some time she has been tied up to a mooring mast in the field.

"It is generally believed that the Los Angeles was decommissioned because it was not airworthy," said Commander Rosendahl, now in charge of the Lakehurst station. "That is not the case, however. The ship was taken from service as an economy measure when the Akron was still operating and the Macon was under construction.

"Scientists alone should have the say, whether the airship's potentialities warrant the Government going ahead with tests on the Los Angeles. I am firm in the belief she should be flown again."

More Severity for Drunks?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Doubtless motivated by the increased number of arrests in recent months for driving while drunk, careless driving and speedi..g, a large majority of candidates for the General Assembly, replying to a local newspaper's questionnaire, favored heavier penalties for these offenses and also advocated raising the minimum age for drivers' licenses 14 to 18 years.

Soviet Boy Fliers, Formerly Urchins, Get Pilots' Rank

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP)—Four boys, ranging in age from 12 to 15, were given pilots' licenses today and began preparations for a flight without adult company from Moscow to the Crimea, a distance of 1250 miles.

The boys are Ivan Igoroff, Valentine Grichikhin, Pavil Ossipoff, and Nikolai Rubsov—all former street urchins adopted by the Air Corps. Nikolai was said to be especially efficient in looping.

Virginia Loyal to President According to Newspaper Poll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10—The editors of the Times-Dispatch were recently casting about for a good hot-weather feature, and one of them said:

"Let's have a Virginia poll on Roosevelt. Nobody has had a Roosevelt poll for ages."

"Well," said the other, "you'll find a big swing away from the President. Look at the way everybody is talking. Look at the vigorous attacks on pretty nearly all of Roosevelt's policies that Senators Glass and Byrd are making. And Virginia is an old-line, conservative State. I'll bet 50 per cent have swung away."

So they had the poll, printing a box with one simple question in successive issues of the Times-Dispatch, asking readers: "I (favor) (do not favor) the re-election of President Roosevelt."

How Do You Guess?

There were 13,466 signed votes cast, from 99 out of 100 Virginia counties and Richmond. The votes were scattered more widely than some famous national polls, and reached many different population strata.

Of this total, 11,381 favored the re-election of President Roosevelt. Only 2085 were opposed.

In 1932, Roosevelt got 70 per cent of the Virginia vote. According to this poll, his percentage is 84.52 per cent.

Now, it is recognized that all straw votes must be taken with great reserve. There was one important factor in this case: admittedly several Roosevelt clubs in Virginia got busy to round up votes. But the editors who conducted the poll, after examining the ballots and the conditions, estimate that these could not have influenced much more than 10 per cent of the total.

Perhaps a Little Better

In other words, they think that Roosevelt strength in the agricultural, conservative, Democratic Old Dominion is about where it was in 1932 or slightly better.

The result came as a surprise to everybody. Senator Harry F. Byrd, who has been one of the sharpest Roosevelt critics in the Democratic Party, immediately set about tightening his state-wide organization. He is known as the Democratic political chieftain of Virginia, but a considerable anti-Byrd movement has sprung up after the poll.

Plans to Fight Byrd Man

An illustration is the immediate announcement of Lieut. Gov. James H. Price that he will oppose the Byrd candidate for Governor next year, Representative Thomas G. Burch.

The best explanation of the poll is that the tobacco-growing counties of Virginia have profited greatly under the AAA and its tobacco-price-raising, while Senator Byrd has attacked the AAA.

The Times-Dispatch invited readers to write in comment. Letters came at a 10-1 ratio in favor of President Roosevelt, and many of them urged a follow-up poll on Senator Byrd.

Roosevelt Boom Starts

One interesting development was the lusty campaigning done spontaneously by Roosevelt supporters. In one town, citizens got busy and signed up all the registered voters in the town in behalf of the President, sending a list of 250 names certified by the local judge!

Now this is all very startling to the political wiseacres in Washington, as well as in Richmond. They are not prepared to draw sweeping conclusions. But they think that if the Rhode Island election proved Roosevelt unpopularity in a textile region, the Virginia poll demonstrated his continued if not growing voting popularity in a State where all the audible talk—in clubs, trains, lobbies—is anti-Roosevelt.

Display Train Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—An exhibition train arranged by the Portsea Island Co-operative Society recently completed a successful 115-mile tour. It is estimated that 25,000 people, or 22 per cent of the population in the area, visited the train, as a result of which the eleven departments exhibiting booked orders and sold goods to the value of £1000.

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Ten Guesses (60)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; "was" should be "were" (plural subject). "a" should precede "cat" (avoiding the possibility of assuming a "dog and cat" hybrid), and "laying" should be "lying."
2—No; he was the son of Abraham by Hagar.
3—No; honors for the first flight across the Atlantic should go to Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, who in 1919 flew from Newfoundland to Ireland.
4—No; hydrogen is the lightest.
5—No; the correct plural is either "ski" or "skis."
6—Yes; Acts 21 ends with a comma.
7—Yes.
8—No; it was written by Jonathan Swift. Defoe wrote "Robinson Crusoe."
9—No; the Parana River (2450 miles long) ranks next to the Amazon (3900 miles) in length.
10—No; it was written by George Bernard Shaw.

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Press Roars Disapproval Over Restrictions Placed On It by Argentina's Edict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Restrictions so far neither mitigated nor explained, which the Argentine Government has seen fit to impose on foreign and national news agencies and correspondents have caused a furore in South American journalistic circles.

"Absurd," "illegal," "unjustified," "inexplicable," "odious," "unconstitutional" and "supinely ingenuous" were typical of the adjectives employed by the Buenos Aires press in commenting on the official gag, while the indignant protests of the national newspapers, the Press Society and the Foreign Correspondents' Association were supported by sympathetic messages from journalistic organizations in every part of South America.

The reactions in the foreign press have been especially gratifying to Argentine newspaper workers, who are encouraged by the fact that international organs recognize that the decree constitutes an obvious attack on the freedom of the press.

Agencies Quick to Act

News of the Government's intentions was rapidly transmitted abroad and, with equal rapidity, a reply was forthcoming. A New York paper, for instance, emphatically declined to submit to dictation and instructed its chief South American correspondent to remove his headquarters to Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, the other side of the River Plate, if there was any attempt to impose the regulations and penalties figuring in the decree.

Other news agencies and correspondents have made arrangements for transmission through Montevideo or the transandean capital of Santiago.

Every newspaper, especially the leading organs of national opinion like La Prensa and La Nacion, are conducting a vigorous editorial campaign against the decree, while the correspondents have petitioned President Juato. Nothing has availed so far.

Decree Acts as Gag

The decree practically bans the expression of opinion by correspondents of foreign newspapers, inasmuch as they have to make large deposits of money or national bonds which are liable to confiscation if anything is published that does not meet with the approval of the authorities.

Although the principle involved is the vital issue, it should be pointed out that the minimum sum of 5000 Argentine pesos is equal almost to $1500, a substantial sum for an independent newspaper representative to provide, while agencies, it is presumed, would be assessed much higher sums.

The implications of the decree have not been lost to Argentine editors who foresee that, unless rapid and wholesale opposition is mustered, their newspapers may lose the liberty that has been assured them since the early days of independence.

Can Censor News

Under the decree it is quite easy for the Government to censor or restrict news coming into the country—an important consideration for newspapers which have to cater for large and scattered foreign communities.

The suggestion that the postal authorities are to judge what news is calculated "to cause effects prejudicial to the Government" is generally ridiculed and the hope expressed that the decree will be annulled without delay, since the ordinary laws are amply sufficient to deal with the offenses indicated.

Moreover, as it has already been pointed out to the administration, no decree can prevent the clandestine distribution of news. It has already been shown that news can be sent from neighboring foreign territory without Argentine intervention.

Government Makes Reply

Stung by the national outcry, the Government issued a statement in an attempt to justify its policy. It contends that the Argentine law and international conventions permitted official control over news to be exercised through the post office organization. It denied that any "previous censorship" was established by the decree; the aim was to establish identity of persons who violate the ordinary, existing law, and to make rules whereby responsibility can be made effective. Existing laws and conventions, it added, already prohibited communications which affected public morals and public order and the security of the state and expressly stipulated that the postal service should be responsible for the necessary control.

Hints at Recession

Further on, the Government declares there was no cause for newspaper compaints regarding deposits, as they, or their correspondents, were not affected in the domestic transmission of news, nor would domestic correspondents be required to submit copies of their stories to the special register.

So far as the foreign correspondents were concerned, "the steps taken were for the object of guaranteeing property rights and to prevent the unlawful appropriation of news"—an interpretation that has left the local foreign correspondents' association surprised and perplexed.

Finally, the Government revealed its willingness to consider any petition submitted by authorized professional bodies, "inasmuch as the Executive is bound to protect the lawful interests of all parties."

Although the matter is not covered in official explanations, there is no doubt that the government action sprang from concern over transmission of news which "reflected on the national reputation." The Argentine has, in fact, suffered no more than many other countries in this regard. But the effect of unfavorable news dispatches on external bond prices presents an aspect that the Government apparently will not overlook.

Employees Lose Jobs Giving Up To Relief Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The strike of relief workers in New York City is only one of the troubles facing the Roosevelt Administration at the present time in its effort to substitute work relief for direct relief.

Although they have not come into the limelight, problems growing out of the requirement that all recipients of jobs must come from the relief rolls are causing almost as much concern as is the question of prevailing wage vs. security payment.

The Works Progress Administrator has decreed that 90 per cent of those employed under the $4,000,000,000 must be persons registered on relief rolls. This means that contractors must choose their laborers from among the unemployed even at the expense of throwing their regular men out of work. Some of the unemployed, moreover, have been out of work so long that they have lost their skill and have to be retrained before they are ready to take jobs.

Elm Tree Service

An example of the complications rising out of this requirement of relief status concerns the campaign against the Dutch elm disease. The Department of Agriculture had a small staff of men out working against this pest, but it needed a greatly increased force if the battle was to be won. The Administration approved its request for funds, but with it went the stipulation that the men must be hired from the relief rolls.

The men who were doing the job have to be dropped; and in their places the department must put men who do not know an elm tree from a maple. They will all have to be retrained for the job which takes a certain amount of specialized knowledge.

Opponents of the Administration's relief program argue that this requirement is putting a premium on relief. A great many persons who have shunned the thought of relief will be forced to it, in order to get work.

Question of Need

On the other hand, administration spokesmen argue that they have 3,500,000 employables to take care of and that the Government cannot afford to give jobs to persons not actually in need, as signified by their reliance on relief.

The question has arisen now whether this requirement will not interfere with the Administration's program for aiding college students. Only a few of the more than 50,000 aided last term came from families on the relief rolls. The fact that new CCC enrollees must come from relief families is already hindering the administration program to enlarge the camp enrollment from 300,000 to 600,000.

Communities Hesitate

Two other problems in connection with the relief program are bothering officials. They are:

1. The reluctance of communities to borrow PWA funds at the 55 per cent loan-45 per cent grant ratio.

2. The slowness of states in accepting the responsibility of caring for their "unemployables." A showdown on this question is expected when relief funds are cut off from these recalcitrant states between now and Nov. 1.

Wage Scale Set

Meanwhile, Administration officials held to their insistence that the $19 to $94 security payment scale would not be changed. In the absence of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, who was discussing the strike with the President while cruising on Chesapeake Bay, Aubrey Williams, Assistant WPA director, told a group of relief workers from New York, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Washington, that the policy had been determined by Congress and would not be changed.

Steady Pay

Security payments in some sections will be above the private level, Mr. Williams told the group, pointing to payments of $19 a month to rural workers in the South. He called attention to the advantage of the security wage over hourly payments, declaring that many workers will be earning more through steady payment than they would through higher hourly rates.

The "rank and file" delegation which called WPA headquarters asked for payment of an adequate weekly wage at trade union hourly rates, greater speed in getting projects under way, more white-collar projects and a reduction in allotments to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

A. F. of L. Assures Support to Workers Of PWA Who Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12—The full support of trade unionism will be thrown back of the men who walk out on Works Progress Administration jobs in New York City, it was announced here today after a conference between George H. Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the clash between the Federal Government and union members over the "subsistence wage."

Mr. Meany and Mr. Ryan, it was added, will do what they can to encourage union labor employed on these projects to lay down their tools and walk out, unless the Government agrees to pay the prevailing wage rate.

Locals Join Walk-out

Mr. Meany reported to Mr. Green that 56 local unions in New York City had joined the walk-out. He declared that all Works Progress Administration projects were "crippled."

"The Federal Government could get more return for its money by paying the standard hourly wage," he told newspaper reporters. "Then it would be able to obtain skilled and competent workmen, and the jobs would be done quickly and well. On the other hand, out of 101,000 Works Progress Administration workers in New York, only 10,000 are skilled and only 1500 are highly skilled."

Mr. Meany charged that while "capable artisans were limited under the Works Progress Administration to $93.50 a month in New York, white collar and research workers can get practically whatever they want."

Radical Activity

That Communist activity in organized labor ranks in New York was giving the American Federation of Labor leaders considerable worry, was indicated when Mr. Ryan declared radicals were "trying, as usual, to get in the front ranks of the strike, to take the spotlight and claim the credit."

"We want to stop that," he declared. "The Communists have quit their old tactics of knocking the American Federation of Labor, and now they want to get in, work from the inside and knock the American Federation of Labor leaders. They form their own groups under impressive names, such as the Trade Unity League of the A. F. of L., the Committee for Political Action of the A. F. of L., or something similar, which leads the public to believe they are sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. They concentrate on getting appointments as delegates from their unions to the central bodies—jobs that nobody else wants because of much work and no money. Thus they seek control of our central organizations."

Regular sessions of the executive council of the federation were resumed here today, with Mr. Green presiding.

'Old Brigade' Defeats Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Playing at Ballina, New South Wales, a team of four bowlers, whose respective ages were, 84 years, 82 years, 81 years and 57 years total 304 years, defeated a team of four whose ages only aggregated 157 years by 41 points to 14. Patrons of the game in New South Wales consider this aggregate of age for an active rink is a record in the bowling world.

A Man in the News

© Harris & Ewing

Anning S. Prall
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission

President Roosevelt has said much on, but very little about, radio in contrast to his remarks about reforming holding companies, banks and the stock market. Yet when he paved the way for the appointment of Anning S. Prall as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission he secured the man who has effectively carried out the President's policies on radio.

For Mr. Prall was appointed to the Federal Communications Commission six weeks before his term in Congress expired. The President knew full well that Mr. Prall could not take office under the law which says that a member of Congress cannot hold any other office while a legislator. However, President Roosevelt took this unusual step to assure Mr. Prall's confirmation before adjournment of Congress and to spike opposition by factional groups within the Commission.

Mr. Prall, instead of sitting tight as a political appointee might be expected to do, lashed out right and left at radio program tendencies. A father of two children himself, he decried "blood and thunder" children's programs. He hac scathing words for medical programs that offended good taste and as an educator he accused radio stations and networks of not having used their facilities to the fullest educational advantage. His homely philosophy was that nothing should be radiocast that could not be discussed within the family circle.

A wave of self-reform began in radio circles. The networks toned down their advertising and cut its length. They publicly eschewed laxative and other medical accounts of doubtful value. One network announced special policies in children's programs and appointed a board to pass on all juvenile air materia.

The commission under Mr. Prall's leadership began to make its regulatory function more potent. It called many stations, some of them prominent ones, on the carpet for radiocasting programs sponsored by a medical company whose product had been called fraudulent by medical associations. While these stations could lose their licenses the censure was verbal with a warning that recurrence may involve actual loss of station licenses.

Curiously enough, Mr. Prall in his radio reform was operating under an old ruling which stated that radiocast programs must be in the "interest, convenience and necessity" of the public.

Under this rule the old commission had merely supervised radio since it could not pass upon material for future radiocasts. However, Mr. Prall perceived that the commission had a more important lever in that it can consider programs radiocast in the past when renewal of station licenses is being considered. Under this interpretation therefore, Mr. Prall accomplished most of the reform.

As evidence that Mr. Prall intends to keep a vigorous, watchful control over all phases of communication is the ruling handed down recently by the commission compelling all telegraph and telephone companies to divest themselves of their interlocking directorates. This most sweeping ruling of the commission reaches farther than mere communications for it is the beginning of holding company reform.

Always forward looking, Mr. Prall took steps to bring together the radiocasters and the listeners at an educational conference in Washington in May. Here a co-operative program was worked out to improve the standards of radio entertainment some of which has already borne fruit.

Mr. Prall has also gone after the traders in radio station licenses, that is, those who have no actual construction plans for use of these licenses and who are merely holding them until the highest bidder comes along. He has also taken steps to forbid the granting of valuable experimental wavelengths to those who intend to make no use of them or contribute to the radio art but who are waiting for other experiments to prove the value of these wavelengths for commercial radiocasting purposes.

Thus it seems that Mr. Prall who has much to communicate from his rich experience is steadily improving the communicating arts.

Rural Electrification Lagging, Cooke Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Describing the United States as "woefully backward" in rural electrification, Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, urged American farmers to "modernize" their homesteads with electricity.

In a radio appeal, broadcast under the auspices of the National Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Cooke said that while it "has been a common practice of our people to consider Orientals as backward, in Japan over nine homes out of every 10 have electricity."

France plans to provide electricity for its entire rural population in five years, he added, while in Sweden more than 40 per cent of the farms are electrified.

Most rural lines can be constructed for about $1000 a mile, he estimated, including all equipment. The Government, which has appropriated $100,000,000 for rural electrification, will lend the entire cost of a sound project at 3 per cent interest, repayable in 20 years.

WPA Projects Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte district office of the Works Progress Administration has approved projects totaling $1,800,000, according to John Grice, district director. Of this total, all but about $300,000 has been approved by state headquarters in Raleigh, of which George W. Coan Jr. is director, and forwarded to Washington for final approval.

Taxing of Riches For Social Needs Obtains Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSBURG, N. J., Aug. 12—Historical precedent for leveling taxes for social needs, and constitutional authority therefor, were emphasized at the Economic Conference for Engineers at the camp of the Stevens Institute of Technology by Dr. Charles A. Beard, author-historian, yesterday.

In a general discussion of taxation in its various forms both Dr. Beard and Walter Fairchild, secretary of the American Association for Scientific Taxation, drew significant inferences from President Roosevelt's suggestion that income and inheritance taxes be employed to level great inequalities of wealth.

Mr. Fairchild held that the two major influences foremost in the public interest were the attempt to overcome the economic depression by public works and the building of homes through public housing projects. Dr. Beard insisted that the vital element in the redistribution of wealth was taxation.

Question of Extent

"The only question," Dr. Beard said, "how far and in what form shall the taxing power be used?"

"The relation of government to wealth," he continued, "was brought forward somewhat dramatically by President Roosevelt in the summer of 1935. In a special message to Congress he urged the use of the taxing power for the purpose of levelling great fortunes.

"Those who opposed his idea held that the purpose of taxation is to produce revenue and not to accomplish social ends. Their view had been expressed by President Coolidge, who said :'I do not believe that the Government should seek social legislation in the guise of taxation.'"

"If we look closely at the history of federal taxation in the United States," Dr. Beard continued, "we cannot escape the conclusion that from the beginning federal taxes have been laid for economic and social ends other than mere revenue. Indeed, the Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, imposts and excise to pay the debts and provide for the common defense of the general welfare. What is the general welfare? Is that not an economic and social end?"

Warning on Housing

A warning to the Federal Government that unless it protected its housing and public works program against real estate manipulators both would fail, featured the address by Mrfl Fairchild.

"A highway project creates land values at terminals and along the highways which are capitalized by owners of adjacent land. On the margin of every public housing project land values rise for commercial purposes. High land prices paid to private owners load the project down at its inception and increased values in the immediate neighborhood make a continuous drain on the neighborhood."

He estimated that the building of Washington Bridge in New York City "probably added more than its cost to land values in parts of Manhattan and New Jersey, but penalized other parts," like the 125th Street area.

Huge Tax Burden

Prof. W. D. Ennis, head of the economics of engineering department at Stevens Institute, speaking at the opening of the conference Saturday evening, saw the United States face to face with a tax program "fully as burdensome as that of any nation in Europe."

"We are a rich country," he said, "but no country has ever been able to collect taxes in the ratio of $18,000,000,000 a year to an income of $50,000,000,000 and remain rich. Many of our people expect to pay for this by 'soaking the rich,' but we would do well to consider the limitations. Only about 300,000 families in this country have incomes upward of $5000 yearly.

"If we abolish millionaires, the resulting dividend per gainfully occupied person will be less than $10 a year. If we abolish all incomes in excess of $5000, the proportion of total income that will be thereby distributed is less than 5 per cent. Absolute equalization of incomes would mean a 15 per cent tax on an income of $1500 a year."

Schenectady Parties Put Best Foot Forward In City-Manager Vote

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 12—Spurred by the unknown factor of the Charter League's ticket for mayor and councilmen, the two major political parties here critically scanned aspirants before announcing their respective slates for the first city-manager government in the history of Schenectady, which will take office on Jan. 1 next.

The hopes of old-time ward heelers that the traditional aldermanic form of government would be continued were definitely dashed last month when the Court of Appeals reversed a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which had held last fall's special election in which city-manager plan was adopted by a 2-to-1 vote of the citizens was illegal and therefore void.

As the result of the unexpected setback for the politicians of the old school, both major parties have presented as candidates for office leaders in business and professional life. Robert W. Baxter, son of the late State Senator Alexander W. Baxter, was designated for Mayor by the Republicans, while George B. Smith, one-time corporation counsel, heads the Democratic ticket.

The Charter League, which sponsored the council-manager plan, has not yet announced its ticket, but is determined to select candidates for the new council-at-large who are fitted to start the plan off on the right feet.

Roosevelt Campaign Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Members of the Virginia delegation in Congress have been advised that Roosevelt-for-President "shock troops" are being organized in Virginia, and that a committee of 27 is slated to confer in Richmond on Aug. 11.

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Tigers Increase League Lead To Six Full Games

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Detroit Tigers, piloted by the talented Mickey Cochrane, tightened their hold on first place in the American League pennant race during the past week by winning four games, while losing none, and extending their present winning streak to nine games. Leaving their rivals far behind, just as they did last season, the Bengals took four in a row from the White Sox, after being idle the first three days of the week. As a result of this record, the Tigers are now six full games in front of their closest rivals, the New York Yankees, who won five games last week, but also lost four.

Earlier in the season, when the Tigers first took possession of the league lead, the credit went to their powerhouse attack. During the past seven days, however, it was their brilliant defensive record that completely dominated the circuit. In four games, Cochrane's men held opponents to six runs and made 17 themselves. Alvin Crowder, Schoolboy Rowe, Tommy Bridges and Elden Auker were the winning pitchers of the week and each went the route. Bridges and Auker turned in four-hit games. The Tigers made only two errors in a fine display of fielding.

Detroit Fans Aroused

The Detroit baseball public is once more aroused to a pitch of pennant enthusiasm, as they were in 1934. In the minds of the home crowd there is small doubt that 1934 history is repeating to send the Bengals into their second successive World Series. Here and there may be found a conservative voice to warn of the Yankees, but a majority of Cochrane rooters appear to believe the race is all over.

Cochrane, however, does not think so. The Tiger manager is aware of the hardships that lie ahead. He has a seven-man pitching staff and the strain on such a staff is terrific. Then there is the possibility of injury, to either his pitchers or infielders. Of course "Mickey" thinks his club will win, but he is looking for a struggle through September. The Tigers will be at home, entertaining eastern opposition during the remainder of August, which should give them a grand opportunity to widen their lead in the flag race.

The Yankees, of course, believe to a man that they will overtake the Tigers before the curtain falls on the 1935 campaign. Joe McCarthy's chief worry at the moment is the failure of Johnny Allen to regain the pitching form he displayed earlier in the year. It looked for a while as if Johnny had again struck a winning stride, but suddenly he lost his effectiveness completely and at the present time is practically useless.

Red Sox Need Pitchers

The Chicago White Sox are still counted in the race. Mishaps to Manager Jimmy Dykes, Al Simmons and George "Mule" Haas have held them back in recent games. Cleveland has played better baseball since Steve O'Neill took charge of the team and won five out of eight games during the week. The Boston Red Sox have clung to fourth place and may even replace the White Sox in third position within a short time, but the Red Sox haven't enough winning pitchers. Grove and Ferrell can't work every day.

In the National League, the St. Louis Cardinals dove back into the pennant battle by winning four out of five engagements. They captured eight straight before falling in front of the Chicago Cubs and Charlie Root yesterday at Wrigley Field. The Cubs won only three of seven contests and slipped into third place as the Cardinals moved up. The Cardinals made only 19 runs in five games, but at the same time limited their opponents to 11 runs. They did not make an error.

The Giants clung to the lead, although they probably are glad their series in Philadelphia has ended. After breaking even in two games with the Braves, the Giants went over to Baker Field and proceeded to drop four out of six contests to Jimmy Wilson's Phillies. Bucky Walters, the infielder who turned pitcher, won two games for the Phils in this series.

As a result of their showing against the Giants, the Phillies walked off with hitting and run-scoring honors during the past week, in the National League. In eight games, Wilson's club made 71 hits and 35 runs.

Outboard Motorboat Records

By a Staff Writer

Clint Ferguson, Waban, Mass., scored a small slam in the amateur division of the two-day Central New England Regatta Association outboard racing, Saturday and Sunday, on the Charles River Basin when he scored 2900 points. Fred Jacoby Jr., North Bergen, N. J., and Bob Grabau, Kenmore, N. Y., also shared leading honors in the meet. Jacoby won two events, Saturday, and broke world records in winning all three heats of Class B, yesterday. Grabau won two Class F races. Jacoby was clocked in 6m. 24.4s. in the third heat of the five-mile encounter. Miss Mollie Tyson, Chestnut Hill, Penna., set a world record in the midget class, Saturday, winning the first heat, three and one-third miles, in 7m. 21.3-5s.

Trapshooting Final

YORKLYN, Del., Aug. 12 (AP)—Frank Storms, of Goshen, N. Y., won the Marshall handicap, closing the event of the fifteenth annual T. Clarence Marshall trapshooting tournament here Saturday. Storms, shooting from 19 yards, stalemated with Joseph F. Hiestand, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and H. C. Jones, of East Alton, Ill., with 145 out of 150. Hiestand and Jones shot from a 25-yard distance. In the shoot-off, however, Storms broke 25 straight to win the championship.

New Five-Mile Champion

SCRANTON, Penna., Aug. 12 (AP)—Ed Lee, New York A. C., lost his five-mile swim championship Saturday to 21-year-old Dexter Woodford, Akron, Ohio, at Lake Ariel. Lee was fourth, almost 10 minutes behind Woodford's time of 1h. 37m., 44.5s.

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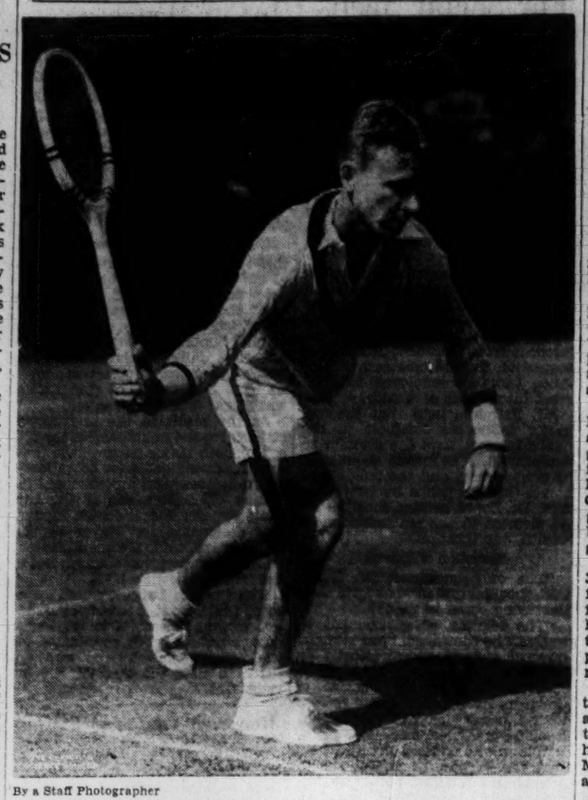

By a Staff Photographer

Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, Ga.
Registers One of the Season's Outstanding Tennis Upsets at Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., When He Conquered Hollywood Player in a Five-Set Final

Eastern Grass-Court Tennis Full of Surprises on Final Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12 — The eastern grass-court tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club ended yesterday with a perfect blast of surprise results, only Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn being able to stem the tide.

The first surprise came early Saturday, when Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., formerly Agnes Sherwood, of the home club, who was not even seeded in the draw, won the women's singles championship, succeeding Katherine E. Stammers of the British Wightman Cup team. She defeated another surprise player in the finals, Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, by her superior stamina, though her play this season, probably due to her squash racquets play last winter, was a great improvement over previous seasons.

Then Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., teamed with Henry M. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., as they had done on the Riviera last winter, to defeat Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker, second favorites, to enter the final round of the men's doubles, the score being 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2. This was a battle all the way, but with Parker lacking his usual skill at finishing shots, the greater steadiness of the other team finally wore down the opposition and gave them the victory. In the other semifinal, Allison and Van Ryn showed their real form for the first time in the tourney, and smothered Wilbur Hess and Hal Surface in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Biggest Upsets Sunday

But the greatest surprises came yesterday, when first Bryan M. Grant Jr., going five sets for more than two and one-half hours, disclosed an endurance that most experts thought he lacked, finally defeated Shields, to win the men's singles, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4. Then Hines and Culley carried Van Ryn and Allison to five hard sets, a total of 65 games, before the Davis Cup pair managed to win the doubles title, 6—1, 6—8, 14—12, 3—6, 6—3.

It was sheer ability never to know when he was beaten that finally carried the little Atlantan, who has never been as good on grass as on a hard surface, to his final victory. Shields outplaced him and earned more points in every set but the last, when they tied in placements, but Grant played all the harder, and finally made Shields weaken on control, and this gave him his chance. Grant was also able to do what no other player in the tournament has been able to accomplish, handle the service of Shields with any steadiness, and this also helped in many critical moments.

Shields started off like a whirlwind, winning the first three games with the loss of only three points, two of them double faults, and continued to gain to lead at 5—1. But in the next game Grant gave a foretaste of what was to come when he clearly outgamed Shields in a long rally and ran out the game. He also held Shields three times at set point on the tall Hollywood player's service before Shields took the set. But now Grant had settled down to his finest tennis, and took the next two sets in his stride, breaking through Shields twice in long deuce games to take the second set, and breaking through twice more after the score was three all on service victories to take the third.

Real Test Comes in Fourth Set

The fourth set was the real test. The little Atlantan broke through several times, but though he got within two points of victory in the succeeding games, he never got any closer, and Shields, using his vigorous attacking power, finally pulled out on the set in the sixteenth game. As Grant had never been known in his many matches on grass to last through a fifth set with success, this seemed to clinch the victory of Shields, but he also was faltering, and the little Georgian had something in reserve still, and though Shields came close to breaking through in the second game, he did not succeed, and Grant took the upper hand in the next, and breaking through Shields almost at will, ran up a lead of 4—2 and 5—3. But Shields won his service game next, with ease, and led at 30—40 in the next. But a pair of placements and a drive by Shields that landed outside by inches settled the issue and gave Grant the victory which he had literally earned by his perseverence.

All the men are now at Newport, and on the basis of last week, it would be hard to say who is likely to stand out above any other there. Both Shields, Grant and Wood played fine tennis, and another week should see Allison back into his old-time form, as well as Budge and Mako.

American Yacht Wins 35-Mile Race

SOUTHSEA, Eng., Aug. 12 (AP)—Brilliant strategy gave the Boston sloop, Yankee, a close victory over her arch-rival, T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour, in a 35-mile race today. Yankee won by 2 minutes after trailing until the last leg of the first round.

A daring reach through as Endeavour tacked brought Yankee to the fore and Gerard B. Lambert's boat then battled successfully to protect its advantage against repeated challenges.

Yankee's time was 3:03:21 against 3:05:35 for Endeavour. Behind them came Astra, 3:08:40; Shamrock, 3:09:41; Candida, 3:10:05 and Velsheda, 3:10:24. Britannia and Westward failed to complete the course.

Mrs. Moody Enters Tourney at Longwood

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, who returned to world tennis supremacy at Wimbledon after a long absence from competition, will attempt to remain at the top by gaining the national women's doubles title in the championship tournament commencing at the Longwood Cricket Club here Saturday.

Henry R. Guild, president of the Longwood club, announced today he had received Mrs. Moody's entry, forwarded by the California Lawn Tennis Association.

Mrs. Moody did not say who her partner would be. She has won the national doubles championship four times, the last in 1928, and the mixed doubles crown twice.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	66	37	.641
New York	59	42	.584
Chicago	52	47	.525
Boston	54	49	.524
Cleveland	51	51	.500
Philadelphia	43	54	.443
Washington	44	59	.427
St. Louis	35	65	.350

Results Aug. 10

Boston 9, Washington 8.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 5 (10 innings).
Detroit 4, Chicago 0.
New York 18, Philadelphia 7.
New York 7, Philadelphia 2.

Results Aug. 11

Washington 4, Boston 2.
Boston 5, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 8, New York 4.
Philadelphia 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 10, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 7. (Tie.)
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	38	.638
St. Louis	63	40	.612
Chicago	67	43	.609
Pittsburgh	58	51	.532
Brooklyn	48	57	.457
Philadelphia	48	58	.453
Cincinnati	47	60	.439
Boston	37	78	.257

Results Aug. 10

New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 6, New York 1.
Boston 6, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.

Results Aug. 11

Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 7, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 2, New York 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

Southern Association

Results Aug. 10

Chattanooga 2, Birmingham 1.
Chattanooga 2, Birmingham 1.
Memphis 6, Atlanta 5.
Knoxville 13, Little Rock 4.

Results Aug. 11

Knoxville 1, Chattanooga 0.
Chattanooga 5, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 3, Little Rock 2.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 13, Birmingham 7.
Birmingham 8, New Orleans 6.
Atlanta 8, Nashville 3.

Kentucky Girl Takes Women's Western Crown

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12 (AP)—Marion Miley, 21-year-old Lexington, Ky., girl ascended the throne Saturday as golfdom's "Queen of the West."

The pretty brunette from the Blue Grass, displaying all the skill of a master craftsman, carved out a 6-and-5 victory over Mrs. Phillip Atwood, 22-year-old Chicago blonde, in the 36-hole final over this waterlogged course.

Already trans-Mississippi champion, the Kentucky girl took no chances Saturday. Her tee shots were long and straight, her iron play magnificent, her putting outstanding until the last few holes, and her mistakes few.

Mrs. Atwood, the former June Beebe, one of the West's outstanding shot-makers, was slightly off her game at times, but proved a worthy foe. Miss Miley, daughter of Fred A. Miley, professional at the Lexington Country Club, tossed pars and birdies galore at her opponent, leaving few loopholes through which the Illinois girl might break.

Miss Miley birdied seven of the 31 holes the match lasted, while her foe was able to get under even figures on five. In the morning's 18-hole round Miss Miley, playing spectacular golf at times, was even with par, going one over on the outbound nine and one under coming home.

At the end of nine holes the Kentucky miss was 2 up. She was 4 up at the end of 18, and 6 ahead as they started the last nine. They halved the 28th, and then Miss Miley went 7 up with 7 to play with a birdie on the 29th.

Mrs. Atwood's final gesture, with the match dormie 7, was a birdie on the 30th hole for a win, extending the contest to the next hole where it ended as they halved in sixes.

American Stars Defeat French Track Athletes

BIARRITZ, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—American athletes again triumphed over an aggregation of French track and field stars yesterday, but Roger Normand, French hopeful, wrested two of the 13 first places from the visitors.

Normand defeated Norman Bright of the San Francisco Olympic Club in the 1500-meters run, covering the distance in 3m. 59.8s. and then came back to take the measure of John Wolff of the New York A. C. in the 800-meters run, being clocked in 1m. 59.6s.

Eulace Peacock of Temple twice defeated Robert Paul, first in the 100-meters dash in 10.3s. and next in the broad jump. Peacock leaped 24 ft. 7⅝ in., more than four inches better than Paul's best effort.

John Lyman of the Olympic Club won both the shotput and discus throw, defeating the Duhour brothers, Clement and Edouard, in both events. The American heaved the ball 54ft. 8 4-5in., and tossed the disc 142ft.

Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College took the high jump, clearing the bar at the high mark of 6ft. 7⅛in., to defeat Andre Puyfourcat and Pierre Rouchard.

Phil Cope of Los Angeles won the 110-meter hurdles in 14.4s., while Ivan Fuqua of Indiana won the 400-meter run in 48.2s., beating Paul Vologe. Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C. ran off with the 3000-meter run in 8m. 37.2s., defeating Roger Rerolle by more than three seconds.

The pole vault was won by Bill Roy of New Orleans, who hoisted himself 13ft., 1½in.

The American team of Peacock, Cope, Johnson and Fuqua took the 400-meter relay in 42.2s., and Bright, Wolff, Johnson and Cope took the 1000-meter Swedish relay.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	31	24	.564
Missions	32	25	.561
Portland	31	25	.554
Los Angeles	30	25	.545
Oakland	30	27	.526
Seattle	28	27	.526
Sacramento	22	35	.386
Hollywood	21	37	.362

Results Aug. 10

Los Angeles 3, Seattle 1.
Oakland 6, Hollywood 4.
Missions 4, Portland 2.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 4.

Results Aug. 11

Portland 11, Missions 6.
Missions 9, Portland 0.
Oakland 7, Hollywood 6.
Oakland 7, Hollywood 5.
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2.
San Francisco 7, Sacramento 6.
Seattle 10, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	68	46	.596
Indianapolis	63	51	.553
Columbus	63	50	.558
Kansas City	63	52	.548
Milwaukee	58	57	.504
St. Paul	56	53	.514
Toledo	45	65	.409
Louisville	36	78	.316

Results Aug. 10

Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 4.
St. Paul 10, Louisville 4.
Columbus 12, Milwaukee 6.

Results Aug. 11

Milwaukee 10, Columbus 0.
Columbus 9, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 6, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 13, Toledo 8.
St. Paul 13, Louisville 12.
Louisville 12, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 10.

Detroit Player Wins in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—Louise Harding of Brookline, Mass., lost her Maine women's singles tennis crown Saturday to Mrs. Jean Hoxie of Detroit, Mich., in a three-set match that ended in complete rout of the defending champion. The scores were 7—9, 6—3, 6—0. Using a forehand which packed plenty of power, Mrs. Hoxie first puzzled and then bewildered her opponent after trailing in the first set at 1—4 games. Although she lost the first set, after coming to the front at set point, the loss apparently gave the Detroit star the confidence she needed. The remaining sets found Miss Harding slow in handling her rival's hard drives. The win of the Detroit player, unseeded in the tourney, provided a major upset.

International League

Results Aug. 10

Newark 8, Buffalo 4.
Newark 16, Buffalo 4.
Syracuse 2, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 6, Toronto 5.
Baltimore 6, Toronto 4.
One game postponed.

Results Aug. 11

Buffalo 5, Newark 4.
Buffalo 16, Newark 5.
Rochester 6, Albany 1.
Albany 5, Rochester 5.
Syracuse 8, Montreal 7.
Syracuse 5, Montreal 0.
Only games scheduled.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer
Aug. 12, 1910

THE Cincinnati Reds out-hit New York, 17 to 5, in a game at the Polo Grounds, but barely squeezed out a 5-to-4 victory. The Reds had 11 men left on the bases. Egan, Mitchell, McLean and Downey each made three hits for the winners. New York is third in the National League race and the Reds fifth.

Venzke Falters In Two Events Of Track Meet

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12 (AP)—Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania was badly beaten in the finals of two events in an international track meet yesterday, finishing third in both the 800 and 1500 meter runs.

He seemed in poor condition as he faded in the last 20 yards of the shorter race to allow two runners to sweep by him. He never pressed the Englishman Eeles who romped off with the 1500 meters race.

Other Americans fared better. Foy Draper, Kenneth Carpenter and Bill Sefton, all of Los Angeles, and Al Moreau of Marksville, La., capturing first places in their specialties. Draper won both the 100 and 200-meter dashes.

Coach Bernie Wefers said he was satisfied with the showing of the Americans. He said Venzke was tired from too much competition and that the track was too slow for him to show his best form.

Draper breasted the tape in 10.5s. in winning the 100 meters dash, just nosing out the Hollander Berger who had led for the first 50 meters. The American took the 200-meters sprint in 21.4s., passing Osendarp of Holland 30 meters from the finish to win easily. Berger was third.

Kucharsky of Poland won the 800 meters in 1m. 53.7s. with Raff of Germany second and Venzke nearly a second behind the winner. Eeles ran the 1500 meters in 3m. 59.1s. beating Raff by three meters. Venzke's time was 4m. 2s.

Moreau took the 110-meters hurdles in 14.4s., with Jansz and Vanleeuwen, both of Holland, finishing in that order. Carpenter hurled the discus 163ft. 5.3in., to take this event from Debruyn of Holland who finished second and Braser of Holland who finished third.

Sefton won the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 9 9-16in. A new Dutch javelin record was established by Vandroll of Holland who threw the spear 214ft. 5in. Haag of Germany took the 5000-meters run in 15m. 30.9s.

Senators Cannot Tour

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Earl Mack, Philadelphia Athletics' coach, who is rounding up a team of major league baseball players to tour Mexico this fall, reckoned without Owner Clark C. Griffith when he signed up three Washington Senators for the trip. So Mack now must do some more recruiting. Griffith has laid the law down to Pitcher Earl Whitehill, Outfielder Heinie Manush and Infielder Ralph Kress, prohibiting them from making any off-season tours. Whitehill made the Oriental jaunt last winter and has not rounded into his best form this year. Manush also has been off and Kress only lately has struck his best stride. Griffith feels that play during the winter hurts a player's game the next season.

East and West Divide Junior And Boy Titles

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 12 (AP)—Youths from Los Angeles and the east yesterday held all the national titles in junior and boys tennis.

In the week-long tournament which came to a close Saturday on the courts of Culver Military Academy, the singles and doubles championships in the junior division were shared by a pair of Pacific Coast youngsters while the two crowns in the boys' group were worn jointly by threee lads from along the Atlantic seaboard.

Bob Riggs came through as the successor to C. Gene Mako in the Junior Singles, conquering Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, in the hard-fought final. In the Boys' Singles, Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia, seeded no. 1, defeated Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, last of the middle west survivors, 7—5, 6—3.

Riggs shared in both of the junior titles, teaming with Hunt to whip another Los Angeles pair, Lawrence Nelson and Bob Underwood, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, for the doubles championship.

Finals in the boys' doubles were played Saturday, with Joe Fishback of New York and William Umstaedter, Milburn, N. J., triumphing over Seymour Greenberg and Dick Hainline, Rock Island, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.

Comment in the aftermath of the tournament today centered around the brilliant showing of Riggs in both of the junior titular struggles.

In his singles encounter with Hunt, he got away in front, but was unable to cope with his rivals' hard-driving tennis in the second and third sets and trailed 2 to 1 at the intermission. He came back strong, however, in the fourth and fifth sets, dropping only four games as he caught and passed Hunt.

In the doubles his play was even more outstanding. After dropping the first two sets, Riggs rallied the drooping Hunt and together they smashed through to take the last three sets and the title. Riggs has one more year of play in the junior ranks and Hunt two.

U. S. Swimmers Win All Eight Events

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 12 (AP)—American swimmers, here for a meet with Japanese aquatic stars beginning Aug. 17, swept all eight events in a tune-up competition yesterday.

Six of Japan's best 10 swimmers were not in the competition, being reserved for the three-day meet.

Ralph Flanagan of Miami, Fla., won the 400-meter freestyle swim in 4m. 51.4s. and the 800-meter freestyle in 10m. 11.4s. The 100-meter backstroke was captured by Russell Branch of Providence, R. I., in 1m. 10.8s. and the 200-meter breaststroke by John Higgins, Providence, R. I., in 2m. 45s.

The 300-meter medley relay was won by the American team of Taylor Drysdale of the Detroit A. C., Jack Kasley of Michigan and Peter Fick of the New York A. C. in 3m. 21s. The 200-meter relay was won by the American team of Matthew Chrostowski of Providence, Art Lindergren of the Los Angeles A. C., Paul Wolfe of the Los Angeles A. C. and Fick in 1m. 44s.

Sporting Around the Hub

Defender Racing Against Time

THE Watts of Montreal—R. N. and son Laird—have been America's father-and-son lawn-tennis champions for the last two years. It is not certain, however, that they will repeat, because competition in the family event will start a week from tomorrow (Tuesday, Aug. 20), and young Watt, who is touring Europe, cannot reach Longwood until the following day.

Referee Henry R. Guild has notified the Montreal father that he will request the opponents of the Watts to hold over their first match until Wednesday, but has stated that he cannot promise a 24-hour delay in their first match. It may seem harsh to take such a strict viewpoint regarding this competition, but, because of the furore which developed after postponements in the veterans' doubles two years ago, the referee is taking the stand that players must be ready to follow the schedule.

Entries Close Today—With entries closing today for the fifty-fourth national tennis doubles for men, it is expected that all of the leading Americans will have their names posted before nightfall. Frank Shields and Frank Parker, runnersup to George Lott and Lester Stoefen in 1933, loom as a formidable pair in the eight days of competition, which begins Saturday. Longwood will have a deputy at Newport today to round up the ranking stars who have been delinquent in filing their entries and the draw for the tournament has been set for 4 p. m. Wednesday in the office of Henry R. Guild, 1 Federal Street, Boston.

Disqualification of Lott and Stoefen as tournament competitors because they are professionals is likely to complicate the seedings, but it is believed that Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, America's veteran Davis Cup players, and the two Franks, Shields and Parker, will be the top-seeded pairs. Allison and Van Ryn won the tournament in 1931; Shields and Parker were runnersup to Lott and Stoefen in 1933.

Billy Werber Stars—The Red Sox can thank Billy Werber for an even break in yesterday's doubleheader with Washington. The speed king of the American League scored the tying run in the eighth inning of the second game by making a daring leap through the air and knocking the ball out of Catcher Cliff Bolton's hands. Bolton had the ball when Werber was still six feet from the plate, but the impact of Billy's dive prevented the putout. Werber had previously tied the score in the fourth inning with a drive over the left field fence, but he had to tie it again in the eighth.

Swimming Championships—Harold Stanhope and Doris Brennan, both of the Olneyville Boys' Club, Rhode Island, won the 880 and mile New England A. A. A. U. titles, respectively, yesterday, at Bliffens Beach, Fall River.

Stimpson at Wianno—Eddie Stimpson, Massachusetts amateur champion, teamed with Joe Kirkwood, New York trick-shot professional, to defeat Joe Turnesa and Roy Brondson, 2 up, in an exhibition best-ball match on the Wianno links, Saturday. Kirkwood scored a 72, Stimpson 73, Turnesa 74 and Brondson 75.

Cronin and McCarthy Fined—Joe McCarthy, manager of the Yankees and Joe Cronin, pilot of the Red Sox, each have been fined $100 for their exhibition of "stalling" in last Monday's game at Fenway Park. Early in this game the Yanks piled up a commanding lead. When it looked like rain, Cronin's club stalled in every way possible in an effort to have the game called before the completion of the fifth inning, which would throw the result from the records. Likewise, the Yankees tried to get themselves retired as soon as possible to make it a regulation game.

Golf Activity This Week—Plenty of golf is offered in Massachusetts this week, headed by the caddie tournament beginning tomorrow at Wollaston. Wednesday is Eddie Stimpson Day at Brae Burn, Thursday finds the M. G. A. open at Bear Hill starting. Several other tournaments, including women's four-ball and league matches, are billed.

Miami Captain Wins—Gardner Mulloy of Woodhaven, captain of the University of Miami tennis team, retained the men's singles title in the New England tennis championships conducted at the Wyantenuck Country Club courts, Saturday afternoon, beating S. B. Hayes Jr. of South Hadley, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. Arthur Wright of Hartford and Paul Guibord of Melrose, the latter captain of the Dartmouth College tennis team, won the doubles final, defeating E. J. Miles and H. H. Morse of New Haven, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4.

New Bedford Four-Ball—Charlie Powers of Belmont and Louis deGarmo of Shore Haven won the annual August invitation four-ball golf tournament at the Country Club of New Bedford, Saturday, when they defeated Bob Martin of the home club and W. D. Andrews of Reservation, 4 and 5, in the final round.

N. E. Amateur Baseball—The New England regional championships of the American Legion Baseball Association will take place at the Lynn Stadium next Friday and Saturday. Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn heads a large committee of citizens making preparations for the tournament. The winner will represent this section in the annual national tournament.

Marblehead Week Record — Saturday ended the most successful Marblehead Race Week in the history of the competition since 1889, featured by a new one-day competition record of 357 boats and a total for the week of 3508. The final day was conducted under the colors of the Corinthian Yacht Club and 336 yachts took part.

Knowles in Eastward Ho—Robert W. Knowles Jr., of The Country Club won the second annual invitation medal and match play golf tournament at Eastward Ho, Chatham, Mass., Saturday, by scoring a 6-and-5 victory over William E. Bearse of Hyannisport in the final round. Knowles played par-breaking golf to better even 4's by two strokes.

Brief Jottings—Sylvia Hatch of Winchester defeated Elena Cicone of Newton in the women's singles final of the Eastern Yacht Club tennis and Herbert Ross, also of Winchester, defeated Albert R. Sitts of Boston in the men's . . . Herbert Fuller of Salem won the New Hampshire coast tennis singles Sunday and then paired with his brother, William, to win the doubles . . . Francis Doyle won the payoff against Gerry Anderson for first prize for amateurs in the recent central Massachusetts golf tournament . . . Jim Fogarty, new professional at the Myopia Hunt Club, toured the Labor-in-Vain course in 66 yesterday . . . Ralph Duplin, former Stoneham High and Georgetown athlete, has been appointed to the Winthrop High School faculty and will assist in coaching football . . . Louise Hedlund of Watertown, won the women's singles final in the New Hampshire coast tennis.

Around the Corner

During the next few weeks

The Christian Science Monitor

will carry some outstanding articles

Let's Look Around the Corner and See What Lies Ahead

W.C.T.U.'s New Campaign — From September 6-12 The Christian Science Monitor will carry stories regarding the sixty-first convention of the W. C. T. U. to be held in Atlantic City. The Monitor will also report the campaign on alcohol education preceding the convention carried on amongst educators, teachers, group executives, and demonstrations in classes of grade, high school and college. The Monitor stories will tell what is being done by the W. C. T. U. in introducing these methods of visual teaching in school, churches and lectures to educate the public on the injurious effects of alcohol on health and morals.

How to Become A Journalist — What one school is doing with very satisfactory results to turn out pupils, adequately trained in the various aspects of writing, editing or publishing a paper, is told in an article on the Education Page to appear early in September. How young people have found opportunities and careers as a result of this special training makes intensely interesting reading for both the educator and the would-be journalist.

Choosing Your Cheese! — When you make your favorite "rabbit" or choose a cheese for flavoring, you are more certain of good results if you know the type most suitable for your purpose. In an entertaining and practical article on English cheese to appear on the Women's Page early in September you will learn the history and composition of some of the most famous English cheeses, such as the Cheddar and the Cheshire; also what they are called when they cross the Atlantic and become American. Those who like cheese on their menu take notice!

Weekly Magazine Section

Modern Adventurers — Adventure lies just around the corner for most of us. Here is a series of articles to appear early in September about eight people who in eight different ways have turned that corner and added to the zest of living by adventuring into new and often an untried field. Sometimes adventure has taken them across the world, but sometimes it has just been part of the daily work in the old home town. Among the "Modern Adventurers" whom Monitor readers will meet in this series are Carl Von Hoffman, Margaret Bourke-White, Blair Niles and Rockwell Kent. In their careers romance has survived the machine age.

Post Office — *Senator George W. Norris* — The Senator from Nebraska has declared war on the spoils system in United States politics. He would make the Postmaster-General a long-term public servant instead of a political job holder, and put the personnel of the Post Office Department on a civil service basis with all appointments by merit. With another presidential election in the offing, it is time to think about making jobs, not political plums, but real jobs. Senator Norris thinks that Mr. Farley's department would be a good place to start!

Cats — *Diana Thorne* — Miss Thorne finds that five Siamese cats make good company for her fourteen dogs. She herself has solved this particular problem by keeping out of the dog-versus-cat controversy and gathering whole flocks of both onto her Connecticut farm, and she needs them all — for models. Miss Thorne's pictures of dogs, with the accompanying article, in the Magazine Section for July 17 made a big hit. Pictures of cats, all kinds of cats, and stories about them will be her next contribution.

French Constitution — *André Tardieu* — A former Prime Minister tells what he thinks is the matter with the French Constitution and what ought to be done about it. At a time when constitutional reforms are being advocated in the United States and elsewhere, this article reveals a trend which is being felt in all the great democracies. What the outcome of the present unrest in France will be is not yet apparent, but Monsieur Tardieu is very clear on what he thinks should happen.

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JC-19

I Went for a Walk

"YOU," said Elisabeth from where she lay quietly on the warm turf, "ought to go for a walk." Then she went on with her reading.

We were using the shelter of a wizened thorn bush against the rather too fresh breeze off the Channel which was brushing the short, green hair of the Downs that morning. So we had sought out this black, tangle-branched, Arthur Rackham bush, just over the crest whence we could see the North Downs vanishing into Kent forty miles away across the tumultuous-looking scenery of the Weald.

We were six hundred feet above the nearest of it and I have long felt that, to Sussex people, flying for the first time can be no entirely new sensation as to men of other countries, so used are they to seeing the earth "spread out like a map below," as the saying is.

"I really think you ought to go for a walk," murmured Elisabeth, turning a page, and not even looking up.

* * *

NOW I KNEW the inland, steep edge of the Downs, for we had walked the length of it from the Hampshire border to Beachy Head a few years back. But hereabouts, in West Sussex, these hills run at some distance from the sea toward which they slope gradually; and on this sunny, southern side great woods grow very thickly.

The woods come right to the crest and then stop as a rule, abruptly, leaving the prehistoric Greenway, which runs along the top, open for your feet. And every now and then you see, through the bordering trees, exciting vistas of acre after acre of thick green boughs in hollows and knolls and minor ranges, till beyond all is the blue line of Channel and the limitless south.

All this sloping hinterland is marked with the remains of life as lived between say, 2000 B. C. and 500 A. D.—if you know where to look—and the great Roman road built between Regnum and Londinium Augusta, the ancestors of Chichester and London, cuts right across it and for a few miles is still used as the foundation of the modern highway.

"Will you go for your walk!" This time she actually sat up.

"Having considered the matter," I answered, getting to my feet, "I will: and as I want to walk entirely unburdened by even so much as a hat, I propose to leave you the lunch basket and all that's in it, so be grateful for a man with a trusting nature."

* * *

THEN HAVING THRUST a stick into the turf so that I should know the thorn bush from the three thousand seven hundred and forty-two other thorn bushes in the immediate neighborhood in case Elisabeth should take it into her head to move before I returned, I set off.

I had secretly decided that I would try to reach Halnaker Hill which I had long wished to visit even if only for its name. But this morning, when I had mentioned the word to the owner of the cottage where we were staying the night (she was rather like Mrs. Noah, as I picture that lady) my pronunciation had been corrected quietly to "Hannaker," which made the spot more desirable than ever. And there was, I knew, an ancient British camp on the top of it.

Well, I walked into the thick woods on the skyline but, to my surprise, very soon came out of them again. Charlton Forest, as it is called, had mostly been cut down, it seemed. The big elephant-gray boles of the beech trees receded like a pallisade to my right but a path which led in the direction I wanted took me out into a wide wilderness of weeds from which rose, here and there, dead tree trunks with broken tops, rotting where they stood. I learned afterwards, in the only village I encountered all day, that these were simply the timber that had been found dead and which it had not been worth while removing. They made the place look rather like a last year's battlefield.

However, as I marched in the glare of unrestricted sunshine down the long, gradual descent of the path, I presently came to where a plantation of ash trees had already bravely begun to turn the district back to Sussex woodland again. Further south I got into untouched woods and beyond the valley where East Dean shelters from the south wind, near where a sign post said "To Goodwood," was a fairy green plantation called Open Winkins. And if you don't believe that, look on the Ordnance Survey Map.

A long narrow ride had been cut through Open Winkins and on either hand were jungles that could have concealed herds of rhinoceri (but they didn't). Where another ride met it and I had to turn east, there was a mysterious stone jam-pot half buried among ferns and full of green water. I imagined it was for thirsty pheasants, for all this was surely Lord Somebody's game preserve. If so, it was very nice of him not to put obstacles in my way when I wanted to walk through it.

And then I was out of thicket and beech glade on to the open down with only a battalion of rabbits and a pair of plovers to accompany me. One of the birds followed me, shrieking, all the way to Halnaker, and soared above me as I stood on the top at last, still shrieking "pee-wit-pee-wit" in that casual way these birds have.

* * *

HERE WAS A shallow trench, in places just a ripple in the turf, and a silent windmill crowned the summit. Experts, digging in that insignificant trench, would tell you from bits of broken pottery its age and the customs and appearance of the men who dug it. From the snail shells under the buried rubble, they would tell you of the sort of climate Sussex had then. Perhaps there would be flint, ax head or scraper, or a rough bronze brooch.

I looked round from the low summit. There, beyond the white, fine spire of Chichester Cathedral was the Channel, and below in the other direction, ran the Roman road, surveyed and laid out eighteen hundred years or so ago; while an identical plover screamed above the surveyor's head and the sea wind mingled with the scent of warm thyme.

It took longer to walk back than I had supposed. I found afterwards when I measured it on the map, that I had walked fifteen miles or so. There were more miles of rides cut, this time, among nut bushes which often met overhead. From the final crest I could see the Isle of Wight.

* * *

I REACHED THE thorn bush again, by the stick standing lonely and deserted in the turf. Elisabeth had gone. I found a field path down into the Weald and the village, and nearly at the end of it, on a stile, sat Elisabeth.

"I said go for a walk, not a week," she remarked. "Where have you been?"

"To Hannaker Hill," I answered wearily, "and Open Winkins."

"What are Winkins?"

"Ah," said I, "that is a great mystery. But I might explain it after tea."

ALAN IVIMEY

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SHIRE HORSE: *A Drawing by Russell Reeve*

Simplicity

GRANT me the message of the wayside flower
In this high moment of the year's refrain;
For symphonies are built of simple strain
Lofty in utterance, profound in power,
And of exalted meaning; wisdom springs
From contact with the elemental things;
And often in the dust of wayside tread
Beauty has bloomed unheeded till it fled.

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

Carlyle's Mission

CARLYLE was the only Scottish author of real account in the period between the Scott era and the advent of Stevenson. His mission in life—for he was a writer with a mission—was to infuse English literature and public life with the spirit of Scottish Calvinism, mysticized and Germanized. In many ways he was a literary and Europeanized reincarnation of John Knox. He sought in history and literature the justification of his worship of will, his contempt for mere grace and wit, beauty and culture, and his belief in an inscrutable divine purpose, never convincingly set forth, which found its chief instruments in forcefully disagreeable people. His chief heroes were Goethe (a Goethe of his own creation), Cromwell and Frederick the Great. His selection of "Old Fritz" as the hero of his last and longest book ran him on to the sands and left his main doctrine high and dry, with seams gaping. . . .

Carlyle was a great literary artist, though he did his best to kill the artist in him; and everything he wrote, save his works on his three great heroes, has passed into literature. He had the sense of life and of destiny. The Scot in him shines out in his shrewd humorous characterization of all the figures he did not apotheosize, in his dramatic rendering of portentous movement, scene and incident, and in his vividly graphic painting of landscape and "interiors." He had a keener eye for country even than Scott, and his poetic and apocalyptic power is instanced by countless passages in the French Revolution, Sartor Resartus and the essays. He is an old balladist Calvinized, and endowed with learning, world vision and architectonic power.

Carlyle's prose had much the same effect upon responsive English readers as Scottish scenery has upon responsive English tourists. It produced a bewildering and intoxicating sensation of grandeur and homeliness, harshness and tenderness, beauty and savagery, brightness and darkness, greyness and colour, salience and mystery, bleakness and luxuriance, steepness and smoothness, detail and depth, impetuous movement and tranced stillness, sombre monotony and enchanting variety. It was the broken-up detritus of Scots history, poetry, philosophy and religion, eroded and carved by the action of a powerfully individual Scots mind, fortified by world knowledge and spiritual vision.—WILLIAM POWER, in "Scotland and the Scots." (Edinburgh and London: The Moray Press.)

Village Tanks of Ceylon

THE rulers of old thought in terms of food-supply grown by their own people for their own needs. The whole of society was organised on that basis and the system of land tenure depended upon it. Hill streams were tapped and their water guided into the giant storage-tanks below, some of them four thousand acres in extent, and from those, channels ran on to other large tanks farther from the hills, and from them to others still more remote. And below each great tank and each great channel were hundreds of little tanks, each the nucleus of a village; all, in the long-run, fed from the wet mountain zone. So gradually the ancient Singhalese conquered all or nearly all of the plains. . . .

Village tanks are the centres not only of all human life in their vicinity, but of many other kinds. Cattle and dogs and buffaloes drink from them. . . . From tanks of hundreds of acres down to those that cover only four or five, each is a wonderful harbour of bird life, and even the smallest generally have a water-forest of lotus where flowers star the green as daisies star our lawns in England; or maybe they are the giant red lotus, like immense peonies, whose tangle of blue-green leaves are the home of the talkative jacana, the tank pheasant who runs on the tops of the floating plants, and of the gallinules, who live in deeply coloured families like purple poultry.

In the forest which covers the ancient kingdom, far from the sounds of men, one comes upon the bunds of tanks now utterly forgotten, where the banks have given way, and the beds become like natural glades for deer to graze in. Pigs find mud holes and wallow there, and wild buffaloes spend the heat of the day sunk in their pools with only the tips of their noses showing; and in the trees that ring them round, monkeys love to linger, scattering the rinds of fruit upon the grass. In some parts, where abandonment is not so far back in time, no more than four or five centuries perhaps, the old fields have become park-lands whose open glades and clumps of trees are beloved of all the greater beasts and of pea-fowl. The largest herd I ever saw of wild elephants was browsing in one of these park-like glades: there were only sixteen of them, and three of these were babies, but their bulk seemed to fill the glade.—JOHN STILL, in "The Jungle Tide." (London: Blackwood. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

IT WAS just the fact that this knowing old mare was so ridiculously shaggy, so absurdly undignified and ungainly, that the artist felt her portrait should be sketched. Though her hoofs and fetlocks were so massive, she frisked around the meadow as blithely as a colt, as soon as the artist approached at close range. She made several lumbering laps in this way and it became necessary to stalk her if a drawing was to be made. However, her unkempt appearance was evidently not to be derided, since she happened to be a pensioner to whom good pasture in abundance was given, and to whom honor was deservedly due. She certainly had not that magnificent make-up of the shire which so often inspires the student of form, for she seemed to be cloaked in a mass of long, rough hair, contrasting quaintly with her sleek and shiny-coated Suffolk companions, with their beautifully moulded bodies, short, curving necks and small classic heads.

Behoorlijk Onderzoeken

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

EEUWEN geleden heeft Christus Jezus gesproken (Joh. 8:32): „Gij zult de waarheid verstaan, en de waarheid zal u vrijmaken." De belofte van Jezus sluit bevrijding in van iedere ongunstige omstandigheid, van iedere vorm en graad van krankheid, lijden, armoede, gebrek en ellende,—van alle disharmonie waaraan het menschdom onderhevig is.

In de jaren die verloopen zijn sinds deze gedenkwaardige woorden gesproken werden, is de menschheid in het algemeen voortgegaan te lijden, zich naar lichaam en ziel ellendig te gevoelen, begrensd te zijn in geluk, in substantie en in mogelijkheden. En waarom? Omdat zij de waarheid niet heeft verstaan, die haar vrij zou maken. Gelijk eertijds Pilatus, vraagt ook zij: „Wat is waarheid?" doch zij laat die vraag onbeantwoord, omdat zij dit niet onderzoekt en dus het antwoord niet vindt.

Christus Jezus heeft gezegd (Matt. 22:29): „Gij dwaalt, niet wetende de Schriften, noch de kracht Gods." Wij moeten grondig en eerlijk onderzoeken, willen wij de Schriften leeren verstaan, en de macht van het goede leeren kennen. Een grondige studie van de Bijbel openbaart dat God immer volmaakt is en immer goed, en dat de mensch Zijn beeld en gelijkenis is. Deze waarheid, dat God volmaakt en de mensch immer het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods is, dient bewezen te worden. Dat kan uitsluitend geschieden door toegewijd en biddend denken, en door de waarheden van het geestelijke zijn aan een diepgaand onderzoek te onderwerpen.

Het is voor stervelingen van groot belang des menschen verwantschap met God behoorlijk te onderzoeken en te gaan zien wat dit inhoudt, wat het meebrengt, wat het toestaat, enz. De ontvouwing van de waarheid aangaande God en den mensch verdrijft en vernietigt foutieve geloofwijzen, menschelijke meeningen, ongegronde, stoffelijke kennis en de invloed welke deze schijnbaar op het menschelijk bewustzijn hebben. Op deze wijze legt een sterveling den ouden mensch af, d.w.z. de oude, foutieve opvatting betreffende den mensch, en dus betreffende zichzelf, en hij doet aan,—d.w.z. hij neemt in zijn denken op,—den nieuwen mensch, de waarheid aangaande den werkelijken mensch, den mensch Gods, het ware zelf. Dit nieuwe inzicht of deze nieuwe visie van God en den mensch als volmaakte oorzaak en volmaakt gevolg, welke niet te scheiden zijn, brengt een nieuwe hemel en een nieuwe aarde aan het licht.

Christian Science heeft, door haar verklaring en uitbeelding van de Heilige Schrift, een niet te tellen schare van menschen er toe gebracht de waarheid van het zijn te gaan onderzoeken. Door hun ernstige studie van de Bijbel en van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mary Baker Eddy en door het in toepassing brengen van de waarheden, welke op die wijze geopenbaard werden, hebben zakenmenschen ware voorspoed en gerechtig succes gevonden; de kranken, de zwakken, de mismaakten en de lijdenden werden gezond, normaal en vrij van ziekte; de bezwaarden, de bevreesden en de onharmonischen hebben vrede, geluk en blijdschap gevonden.

Christian Science openbaart de waarheden van de Bijbel,—waarheden welke bestonden eer de Bijbel geschreven werd, waarheden, die even eeuwig zijn als God, het universeele Gemoed. Alleen door vergeestelijking van de gedachte vermag een menschenkind de goddelijke ideeën waar te nemen.

Door geestelijk inzicht heeft Mrs. Eddy Christian Science, de wet Gods, ontdekt. Zij gaf aan deze ontdekking de naam van Christian Science [Christelijke Wetenschap], omdat het de Wetenschap is van Leven, de Wetenschap van God. Zij noemde haar „*Christian* (Christelijk), omdat zij barmhartig, helpend en geestelijk is." („Terugblik en Inblik", blz. 25.) Zij is gaan inzien en heeft bewezen, en ontelbare volgelingen deden dit eveneens, dat elk zich ontvouwend inzicht van des menschen verwantschap met God, het bewustzijn vrijmaakt, en het grootere macht, meerder leven en meer overvloed van het goede schenkt, en gekluisterde of begrensde opvattingen omtrent Gods scheppingen van haar boeien bevrijdt.

De werkelijke mensch, de mensch Gods, bestaat vanuit het uitgangspunt van de alheid van het goede. De mensch Gods is idee, een voortbrengsel van het scheppend Gemoed, en in zijn bewustzijn belichaamt hij door weerspiegeling elke idee van het goede, want het beeld Gods is het totaal van alle gerechte ideeën. In het goddelijk Gemoed ontbreekt geen enkele gerechte idee en evenmin ontbreekt er iets van het goede in den mensch, in de idee van Gemoed. De geloofwijze dat het den individueelen mensch zou ontbreken aan welzijn, welvaart, geluk of geestelijk-zijn, is een leugen omtrent den mensch als de volkomen uitdrukking van God, het goede. De ideeën Gods zijn volkomen ideeën, wij worden in volkomenheid bestuurd en geleid, ten volle wordt in al haar nooden voorzien, en zij werken geheel en al zooals God dit wenscht en beschikt.

Dit zijn geestelijke waarheden, die op dit oogenblik bestaan, en die wij door de studie van de Bijbel, het Christian Science leerboek en de andere werken van Mrs. Eddy kunnen gaan zien, benutten en liefhebben. Mrs. Eddy heeft over dit behoorlijk onderzoeken van de Bijbel geschreven (*Miscellaneous Writings*, blz. 196, 197: „De Schriften vragen meer dan een eenvoudig toegeven en een zwak aanvaarden van de waarheden, welke zij bieden; zij vragen een levend geloof, dat ons leven dermate doordringt van hun lessen, dat deze waarheden de drijfveeren worden tot al onze daden."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Under the Rain

NOTHING was ever lovelier than that summer rain. On our previous visits to Kew Gardens the flowers and the trees had glowed like a rich embroidery against the delicate blue fabric of a sunlit, London sky. This time they dripped like jewels in a Persian poem. The scene was truly,

"Gardens all chameleon-coated, branches
with chameleon whorls,
Pearly-lustrous pools around us, clouds
above us raining pearls."

Opals flashed about our sodden shoes as we trod through the plush emerald of the wet grass, to catch in our hands the water that spilled from the rhododendron cups—full chalices of amber, of coral and amethyst. Heavy with loose-tumbling crystals hung the garnet and ivory shelving of the rose. The lupine tapers burned a host of little sapphire lights. And all of the gems were perfumed, and all of the gems were ours.

And now, but a fortnight later, it rains at Coniston. There is a shawl of vapor about the shoulders of the "Old Man," that rough-hewn peak which inspired Ruskin, and his cherished Coniston Water lies hidden from our view. Greener, more lush than in the sunshine, the meadows climb the hills. Enameled red and white cattle drink from the swollen stream. Lambs which appear to have caught and filled out their soft wool with the rain, nibble knowingly around a sycamore. Sweet is the hedgerow with the smell of the wet briar, and rich with a profusion of vetch and fern, of yellow poppies and purple foxglove, of honeysuckle and the short, red-purple heather that flowers in July.

Trees rooted in the farthest roll of the undulating pasture come sketchily in sight, with an other-worldish mystery, as if a gauze drapery had been let down before the setting of a fairy play. As the shower dissolves the veil that obscured the lake, it gleams dully, like a plate of fluted, unpolished silver, beneath the low-spread roof-screen of oyster gray.

Long needles of rain-silver stitch shining layers of leaves to the brown bark, and bracken to moss-ledged walls. They darn a glimmering design among the haycocks. They thread themselves in and out of the white dog-blossom and the mowing grass.

Miss Eleanor-Jane makes a little coal fire in her house-place and puts a kettle on, for she has decided to spend the rest of the day indoors, and she "cannot abide looking at an 'earth with an empty grate," even if it is July. She comes to the arched doorway of her wee, white cottage, notes how the ivy, in spite of her efforts to check its growth, continues to spread and flourish. It covers three quarters of the front wall. She shakes her head mournfully at the soaked piles of hay, remembering the farmer's six children and their constant need of shoes.

We linger and are not disappointed, for she asks us to "coom inside" and have our tea with her, an incomparable repast of cottage bread and fresh butter, mint pasties, gooseberries and cream, the proper finish to a walk in summer rain.

P. P. S.

A Proper Investigation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES ago Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Jesus' promise includes freedom from every untoward condition, from every form and degree of illness, suffering, poverty, want, and woe—from every discord peculiar to the human race.

In the years that have elapsed since these memorable words were spoken, humanity generally has continued to suffer, to be miserable in mind and body, limited in happiness, substance, and opportunity. Why? Because it has not known the truth which would make it free. Very much like Pilate of old it asks, "What is truth?" but leaves the question unanswered because it does not investigate and thus find out.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 22:29), "Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God." One must investigate thoroughly, honestly, in order to know the Scriptures and the power of good. A thorough study of the Bible reveals that God is forever perfect and forever good; and man is His image and likeness. This fact, that God is perfect and man forever the exact image and likeness of God, demands proof. This proof can be obtained only by consecrated and prayerful thought, by investigating deeply the facts of spiritual being.

A proper investigation of man's relationship to God, what it includes, what it entails, what it permits, and so forth, is important to mortals. The unfolding of the truth about God and man dislodges and destroys false beliefs, human opinions, unfounded and ungrounded material knowledge, and their seeming hold in human consciousness. Thus a mortal puts off the old man, that is, the old, mistaken concept of man, of himself, and puts on—that is, grasps in his thinking—the new man, the truth about the real man, God's man, his true selfhood. These new views or visions of God and man, as the perfect and inseparable cause and effect, bring to light a new heaven and a new earth.

Christian Science, in its elucidation and exemplification of the Scriptures, has caused a countless number of people to investigate the truth of being. Through their earnest study of the Bible and of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and the application of the truths thus revealed, businessmen have found true prosperity and righteous success; the sick, infirm, deformed, and diseased have found health, normalcy, and freedom from disease; and the troubled, anxious, and discordant have found peace, happiness, and joy.

Christian Science reveals the truths of the Bible—truths which existed before the Bible was written, truths as eternal as God, the universal Mind. A human being perceives divine ideas only by reason of spiritualization of thought.

Through spiritual discernment Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science, the law of God. She named it Christian Science because it is the Science of Life, of God. She named it "*Christian*, because," she said, "it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 25). She discovered and proved, and innumerable students have done likewise, that each unfolding view of man's relationship with God frees the consciousness, giving it greater power, increased life, more abundant good, and releases imprisoned or limited concepts of God's creation.

The real man, God's man, exists at the standpoint of all good. God's man is idea, the offspring of creative Mind, and by reflection embodies within his consciousness every idea of good, for God's image is the sum total of all right ideas. There is no absence of any right idea in divine Mind, nor is there any absence of anything good in man, Mind's idea. The belief that individual man is lacking in health, success, happiness, or spirituality is a lie about man as the complete expression of God, good. God's ideas are complete ideas, completely governed, completely guided, completely provided for, and completely functioning as God intends and destines them to do.

These are spiritual facts which exist even now, and which can be discovered, utilized, and enjoyed through study of the Bible, and of the Christian Science textbook and Mrs. Eddy's other writings. Of the proper investigation of the Bible, Mrs. Eddy has said (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 196, 197), "The Scriptures require more than a simple admission and feeble acceptance of the truths they present; they require a living faith, that so incorporates their lessons into our lives that these truths become the motive-power of every act."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

River Speech

THE dam has crumbled and the foaming race
Lets idle water tumble where it will;
The river flows unheeded in this place
Where once the grist was brought to Buttery's Mill.
Yet rains will fall, spring freshets burst their bonds.
Something of patience may have come to stay
Where willow fingers trail beside still ponds
And brooks go singing blithely on their way.

A hundred bridges cannot change the sound
Of running water. Pause a while and share
That old unhaste which often can be found
Far from the dusty town and thoroughfare.
Walk softly here amid the moss and fern—
Rivers have speech it may be wise to learn!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Advance Again in Active New York Market Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Leading Stocks Are Transferred In Large Blocks

By Forrest Price

Big fellows are buying 'em.

Large blocks of stocks changed hands today.

And prices rose buoyantly in an active market.

Total transfers amounted to about 2,500,000 shares.

The significant thing about the trading was strength of the rails and utilities.

And at the same time industrials did not pause in their upward trek.

Gains by the carrier stocks range all the way from good fractions to 4 points or so, Jersey Central recording the greatest gain.

Other rail issues prominent in the advance included Union Pacific, Southern Railway, New York Central, New Haven, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Atchison and Baltimore & Ohio. A number made new highs for the year or longer.

Among the utilities American Telephone led off with a gain of nearly 3 points, touching a new peak for the year.

Other utilities to show significant gains included the various issues of American & Foreign Power, Brooklyn Union Gas, American Power & Light issues, Standard Gas issues, Commonwealth & Southern, West Penn Electric A and Consolidated Gas preferred. New tops were established by some of them.

Other stocks prominent in the upswing were Second National Investors preferred, General Electric, Radio, Spiegel-May-Stern, Warner Bros. preferred, Otis Steel prior preferred, General Realty preferred and National Steel.

The bond market was distinguished by moderately higher prices for rail and utility issues and slightly lower quotations for U. S. Governments.

Among the commodities corn led a downturn in the grain market, due to better prospects for the new corn crop. Stop-loss orders were much in evidence. Cotton also was heavy most of the day.

It is evident that the market has reverted to its old time practice of anticipating future business conditions. The price uptrend that has been under way for some time past is believed to forecast continued business improvement in the fall.

The announcement of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, that his company planned to spend $50,000,000 on plant expansion and reconstruction work "because of the more assured outlook for profitable development" is assurance that at least one large corporation believes that business recovery is gathering momentum.

Doubling of General Motors' dividend and declaring an extra last week, entailing an additional outlay of $32,000,000 is further proof of the corporation's optimistic outlook.

Corn Leads Grain Prices Downward

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Led by corn, all the grain markets ran downhill today.

Big liquidating sales distinguished corn trading, largely as a result of auspicious prospects for the new crop. Much of the selling of corn was of a stop-loss character.

Corn closed uneasy, ½ to 3¼ under Saturday's finish, Dec. 55⅞ to 56, wheat ⅞ to 2 cents down, Dec. 89¾ to ⅞, oats 1 to 1⅜ off, and provision unchanged to a rise of 20 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; rails and utilities resist profit-taking.

Bonds: Steady; power issues improve.

Curb: Higher; specialties in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies better.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; steadier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; sympathy with corn.

Corn: Weak; auspicious crop prospects.

Cattle: Grain feds 25 cents up; others 25 cents down.

Hogs: Active; 10-20 cents up; seasonal top late $12.15.

Foreign

London—Cheered by favorable Wall Street advices, transatlantic issues on the Stock Exchange improved today. British industrials advanced, especially iron, steel, aircraft, and motor shares, but gilt-edged securities lost an early improvement. Argentine rails firmed. The market closed firm.

Paris—Rentes led a general upward movement on the Bourse which was attributed to confidence in the domestic situation and Wall Street optimism. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Trading on the Boerse opened lively today with a demand for the new Siemens and Halske and German General Electric issues which steadied the market. The closing was firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	.89¾	.89¾	.87⅞	.87⅛	—.01⅞
Dec	.91¾	.92	.89½	.89¾	—.01¾
May	.92⅛	.92⅞	.90⅝	.91⅛	—.01
	Corn				
Sept.	.74⅞	.74⅞	.74⅛	.74⅜	—⅜
Dec	.57⅜	.57⅝	.55¾	.55⅞	—.02¼
May	.58½	.58⅝	.56⅛	.56½	—.03¼
	Oats				
Sept.	.28¾	.28⅝	.27⅛	.27⅝	—.01⅛
Dec.	.30⅜	.30⅝	.29¾	.29¾	—.01¼
May	.33½	.33⅝	.32¼	.32¼	—.01⅜

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
August	.84⅛	.82¼	.82¼	

Worthington Pump & Machinery

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation reports bookings for the first half of 1935 considerably better than in the like 1934 period.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.12	Last Aug.10
49	32		1⅞ Abraham & Str	120	49	48	48	47¾
62⅝	51		2½ Acme Steel	400	59¾	59½	59½	60
8¼	4¼		.. Adams Express	6500	8¼	8	8¼	8
91	84¾		.5 Adams Exp pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	
14¼	8		.15b Addressograph	3900	14¼	13⅝	14	13⅝
13	4½		.. Advance Rumely	800	13	12⅜	12½	12½
8⅜	6¾		.60 Affiliated Prod	600	8	7⅞	8⅛	
149¾	104⅜		3⅞ Air Reduction	400	145	143½	143⅝	
1⅞	¾		.. Airway Elec App	400	1	1	1	1
20½	15¼		.60⅛ Alaska-Juneau	400	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
12⅜	6⅝		7 Alleghany pr pf (h)	500	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	11
1⅛	¾		.. Alleghany Corp (h)	2400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
7	2⅜		.. Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	800	6¼	5	5⅝	4¾
6⅜	1⅜		.. Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6½	2		.. Alleg pf ww XL (h)	800	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	4¼
30½	21		1 Alleghany Steel	800	28	28	28	28½
162	126		6 Allied Chem	2900	160	159½	159¾	159
7¼	3⅛		.. Allied Stores	4800	7⅛	7	7	7
27⅞	12		.. Allis Chalmers	2900	27⅞	27½	27⅝	27⅜
69	49		.5 Allied Stores pf	600	69	68½	69	68
3⅛	2⅛		2⅞ Amal Leather	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
70⅜	48½		2 Amerada	800	67½	66¼	66¼	67
30⅞	13½		.. Am Bank Note	900	30⅞	30	30	30
17⅝	6½		.. Am Crystal Sug	3400	15½	14⅝	15¼	14⅜
127½	57⅜		3b Am Crys Sug pf	80	118	118	118	
38⅛	21		.80 Am Brake S&F	800	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	31½
20	11⅜		1 Am Brake S&F pf	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
146¼	110		4⅞ Am Can	1700	143½	142½	142⅞	143½
25⅞	10		.. Am Car & Fdry	1800	24½	24¼	24⅝	24½
57½	25½		.. Am Car & F pf	300	54½	54¼	54⅛	54¾
85½	38		.. Am Chain pf	100	79	79	79	
96	66		3⅞ Am Chicle	100	90½	90½	90½	
4¼	2⅜		.. Am Colortype	800	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
33¼	22½		.. Am Com Alcohol	3500	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅝
8⅝	2		.. Am & For Pow	22400	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛
42	14		.. Am & For Pow pf	5400	42	40½	41	4 0
38⅛	12		.. Am & For Pow 6	2100	38¼	3 7	37	36⅞
15	3⅞		.. Am & For Pow 2pf	6900	15	13⅞	14⅛	13¾
6½	2¼		.. Am Hide & L	1100	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾
39½	17		.5 Am Hide & L pf	4500	39½	37	38	37⅝
37¼	29⅛	2.40	.. Am Home Pr	900	37¼	37	37¼	36¾
4⅞	2⅜		.. Am Ice	800	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
37¾	22		6 Am Ice pf	100	24½	24½	24½	
9⅞	4½		.. Am International	5200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	1¾		.. Am La Pr pf (h)	10	2½	2½	2½	
20¾	9		.. Am Locomotive	900	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
58⅜	32		.. Am Loco pf	100	55	55	55	
9¾	4¼		.. Am Mach & Met	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
9¼	4½		.. Am Mach & M ct	500	8½	8¼	8	7⅞
21⅜	13½		.. Am Metal	600	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅝
114	72		2g Am Metal 6%	100	114	114	114	
24⅝	18½		.80 Am Mach & Fdry	800	24	23¾	24	23¾
38⅛	24		1½ Am News	100	29½	29½	29½	
8¾	1½		.. Am Power & Lt	48900	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
41½	8⅜		.. Am P&L 5% pf	10100	41½	37⅜	40	37⅜
49⅛	10⅛		.. Am P&L 6% pf	12500	49½	44¾	47¾	45½
25	14¾		.. Am Rolling Mill	11400	25	24⅜	24⅝	24½
10⅛	4⅛		.. Am Seating	2500	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
25⅛	18½		1 Am Sum Tobacco	400	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
47⅛	31⅝		.. Am Smelt & Ref	3600	44½	43½	43½	43½
144	121		7 Am Smelt & R pf	400	139	138½	139	
117¾	103		14½ Am Sm & R pf% pf	300	111	110½	110¾	111
99	72½		5 Am Snuff	100	98	98	98	98
100¾	74¾		5 Am Tobacco B	2400	99½	99	99¼	99¼
19⅜	12		.. Am Steel Fdries	2800	18	17¾	17½	17½
43	32½		2⅞ Am Stores	500	38	37½	38	37¾
70½	51¼		2 Am Sugar Ref	400	57½	57	57	57¼
140	126½		7 Am Sug Ref pf	100	135⅞	135½	135½	135½
138	98⅞		9 Am Tel& Tel	12500	138	135½	137¾	135⅞
19¾	9		.. Am Tye P pf (h)	50	15	15	15	
15½	7⅛		1 Am Wat W & E	27800	15½	15	15	15⅛
75	48		6 Am Wat Ipf	100	76½	76½	76½	
9⅞	4⅞		.. Am Woolen	1100	9⅞	8½	9⅛	8½
51⅞	35½		.. Am Woolen pf	2400	50½	48½	50	48½
1¾	⅝		.. Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¾	3		.. Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
48	31		.. Am Zinc L&S pf	400	48	47⅛	48	
18⅛	8		.. Anaconda Cop	22000	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
25	16⅛		.. Anaconda Wire	200	23½	22½	22½	
17⅜	12½		.60 Anchor Cap	2500	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14½
52	36		1⅝ Archer Daniels	500	50¼	48¾	50¼	50½
122¼	118¼		7 Archer Dan pf	85	119	119	119	
6⅞	3⅛		.. Armour Ill	3500	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
70⅜	55½		6 Armour Ill pr pf	1200	62¾	61¾	61¾	62½
110	85		.. Armour Ill pf	100	100	100	100	
8	7½		.. Arnold Constable	800	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
21	9		.. Armstrong Cork	2900	30⅜	28½	29⅛	30⅜
14⅜	7½		.. Asso Dry Goods	900	14⅝	14	14	14⅜
101½	80⅞		.9g Asso Dry G 1pf	100	101	101	101	
83	48		.. Asso Dry G 2pf	400	83½	83	83½	
57⅛	35¾		2b Atchison T&SF	4800	54	52¾	53⅝	53
91	66⅜		5 Atchison pf	900	89	88¾	89	
37⅛	19½		.. Atl Coast line	1500	34⅝	33⅞	34½	33¾
7	3		.. Atl Gulf & WI	100	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
28	21⅜		1 Atl Refining	3500	24⅞	24¼	24½	24¾
44½	32¾		2 Atlas Powder	800	41	40¾	41	41
113½	106¾		6 Atlas Powder pf	60	111½	113	113½	113½
8	3⅜		.. Atlas Tack	100	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
29¾	15		.. Auburn Auto	4200	26⅞	26¼	26	26⅜
14	5½		.. Austin Nichols	2500	8	7⅞	8	7¾
63	35½		2 Austin Nichol A	60	43	42	42	42
4	2¾		.. Aviation Corp Del	2500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾

—B—

6⅝	1½		.. Baldwin Loco (h)	11800	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
26¾	7½		.. Baldwin Loco pf(h)	3400	23	22⅜	22⅞	22½
15⅝	7½		.. Balt & Ohio	18700	15⅝	15	15⅝	15¼
21	9⅝		.. Balt & Ohio pf	2900	18	17⅝	21	20¼
109½	100¾		6½ Bamberger pf	600	109½	109¼	109⅝	
49½	36⅛		2½ Bangor & Aroos	100	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	
6½	3¼		.. Barker Bros	100	6½	6¼	6½	6½
50	32		.. Barker Bros pf	100	50	49⅝	50	
50¾	37½		.50 Bayuk Cig	400	46	45½	46	
10⅝	5⅞		.. Barnsdall A	2500	9	8⅞	9	9
19	14⅛		.50b Beatrice Cream	600	16⅝	16½	16½	16¾
92	70		3⅞ Beech-Nut Pack	400	91	91	91	92
13⅝	11⅛		.50b Belding Hem	1900	13½	13	13⅜	13½
19⅜	11⅞		.. Bendix Aviation	18600	19¼	18½	18½	19⅜
19⅜	15⅞		1½ Beneficial Ind Ln	800	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼
50	35		2 Best & Co	400	50	49¾	49¾	50
37¾	21⅝		.. Bethlehem Steel	17200	37⅛	36¼	36¼	37
95	55¾		1¾ Beth Steel pf	600	94	92¾	92¾	93
26¼	14¾		1b Bigelow Sanford	50	22	20½	21½	20¾
13⅞	9⅜		.. Blaw Knox	3400	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12⅝
23¾	16⅜		.40 Bloomingdale	300	23½	22¾	23	23
112	103¼		7 Bloomingdale pf	30	108½	108½	108½	108½
72½	28¼		.. Blumenthal pf	80	62½	62½	62½	
12	6⅝		.. Boeing Airplane	2900	11⅜	11	11	11⅞
59⅞	39⅝		3 Bohn Alum & Br	400	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅝
100	90		4⅝ Bon Ami A	40	97¾	97	97	
26⅝	21		1.60 Borden	3400	26	25⅝	26	25¾
40⅜	28¼		1½ Borg Warner	1200	48¾	48	48	49
40	33		.. Boston & Maine	400	7	7	7½	6⅝
42⅝	24½		7 Briggs Mfg	12400	42⅝	41¼	41½	42¼
14	8½		.40 Bridgeport Bank	3400	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
45⅞	23⅜		3 Briggs & Strat	900	43½	43½	43¼	44
36¼	30⅜		2⅛ Bristol Myers	2700	35½	35½	35½	35½
46⅜	36½		3 Brooklyn Man T	1100	46⅝	45½	45½	46⅛
100	90		8 Brooklyn Un Gas	800	97¾	96¾	96¾	100
31⅞	14		.. Brooklyn Q pf	400	26	24½	24½	25½
70⅞	43		5 Brooklyn Un Gas	800	70½	69	69½	68¾
6⅞	3⅜		.. Brunswick Balke	1700	4¼	4	4	4
8⅛	4¼		.. Bucyrus Erie	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
15	8¼		.. Bucyrus E cv pf	1300	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½
91½	62¾		2 Bucyrus E pf	100	88	88	88	
5¼	3¼		.. Budd Mfg	3500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
40⅜	23		.. Budd Mfg pf	700	37½	37	37	36¼
5⅞	2½		.. Budd Wheel	2400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
18⅜	8⅝		.. Bullard	2600	19⅜	19	19	18½
7½	3¾		.. Bulova Watch	100	7	7	7	
9⅝	3		.. Burns Bros pf	120	6	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
18¼	13¼		60 Surroughs Add	3200	18⅜	18	18	18⅛
10½	5¼		.. Bush Term deb (h)	500	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	10		.. Bush T Bldgs pf ct	60	18	16⅝	17⅞	16½
2¾	1⅛		.. Butte Cop & Zinc	800	2½	2	2	
1¾	⅜		.. Butterick	800	⅝	⅜	⅜	
20⅝	11⅜		.. Byers	1700	17¾	17	17⅛	17
65	32		.. Byers	20	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼

—C—

42½	30½	1½	.. Calif Packing	1200	36⅛	36	36	36
1⅛	¼		.. Callahan Z & L	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	2½		.. Calimet & Hecla	100	4¼	4	4	4
22⅜	7½		.40b Campbell Wy&C	400	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½
46⅜	8¼		.40 Canada Dry	1000	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
13¾	9⅜		.. Canadian Pacific	9000	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10
13⅞	4⅜		.. Capital Admin	500	12	11⅜	12	
45	32½		3 Capital Admin pf	100	44¾	44½	44½	44½
69⅜	45⅜		.. Case Thresh	4500	69½	67¾	67¾	68
55½	36½		1¶ Caterpillar Trac	4800	54	53⅜	53½	53⅝
35⅝	19⅛		.. Celanese Corp	10000	30	29½	29¾	30
4¼	1⅞		.. Celotex Co (h)	500	3	3	3⅜	4
33¾	11¼		.. Celotex Co pf (h)	30	31	31	31	
29	22¼	1½	.. Central Aguirre	300	26½	26½	26½	26½
55⅝	34		.. Central RR of NJ	900	56	52	56	51
12⅜	6¼		.. Century Ribbon	900	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅜
109½	66¼		7 Century Rib pf	50	102	101⅞	102	
63¾	38⅝		4 Cerro de Pasco	4800	59¼	58	58⅝	58
6⅜	3⅜		.. Certain-Teed	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
49¾	23		.. Certain-Teed pf	10	47	47	47	47½
45⅞	36		3 Chesapeake Corp	800	46½	45⅞	46	45¾
46¼	37⅛		2.80 Ches & Ohio	7500	46⅞	46½	46½	46⅞
10⅛	7		.. Chi & Ill pf (h)	300	7	7	7	
2¼	⅝		.. Chi & Gt West (h)	1700	1¼	1	1¼	1
4½	1⅝		.. Chi & Gt W pf (h)	1500	3½	3½	3½	
30¼	15⅜		1¶ Chi Mail Order	2700	32½	30⅜	30½	30¼
3	1⅛		.. Chi Mil&StP pf (h)	1900	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
10⅜	3⅝		.. Chi & W'w pf (h)	1300	7½	6⅞	7½	6⅝
9¾	4⅝		.. Chi Pneu Tool	900	9⅜	8¾	8¾	9⅛
44¼	20		.. Chi Pneu T pf	5000	44¼	43	43	43¼
2⅞	¾		.. Chi Rk I & P (h)	800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7	1¼		.. Chi RI&P 6% (h)	1700	2½	2½	2½	2¾
4½	1⅝		.. Chi RI&P 7% (h)	1000	3	2⅞	3	2⅝
29¾	25½		2 Chickasha Cot O	1000	27	26¾	27	26¾
2½	1½		.. Childs Company	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
21	9		.. Chile Copper	30	19	19	19	
35¾	27⅝		1¶ Cleve Cy Br Co	1800	33⅜	33	33	33⅜
24⅞	16		2 City Ice & Fuel	1200	19½	18¾	18¾	19
100	87		6½ City Ice & F pf	160	88	87	88	88
5	3¼		.. City Stores	700	4⅛	4½	4½	4½
18¼	12¼		.80 Clark Equipment	500	16⅞	16	16⅞	
126	112½		7 Cluett Pbdy pf	20	115	115	115	
18¼	15⅛		.50 Colgate-Palm-P	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
27	9		.. Collins & Aikman	2500	26¼	25¾	25⅞	25½
101½	89¾		7 Collins & A pf	80	100	99⅞	100	100
8	6¾		.. Colonial Bea Oil	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5½	1½		.. Colo P & Jr (h)	700	2½	2¼	2½	2
28½	5		.. Colo P&I pf (h)	30	14½	13¼	13½	13½
17½	7		.. Colo & So 1pf	30	17⅜	16	16⅞	
11	3¾		.. Columbia Gas	9500	11⅜	11	11	11
82	35½		6 Columbia G pf A	500	84¾	84	84¾	
81	34½		1¶ Columbia Pic vtc	1200	75½	74	75	76¾
94	67		4 Columbian Carb	300	91½	91½	91½	92
53¾	39½		2 Comm Credit	1500	53¼	52⅞	53	53⅜
70	56¼		2¶ Comm Inv Tr	5500	70¾	70	70¼	70
115½	111		6k Commn I Tr cv pf	300	112¾	112¾	112¾	
100¼	97⅞		1¼ Comm I Tr 6½%	1700	110¼	100	100¼	100
25⅞	17⅝		.60¶ Comm Solvents	7500	20¼	19¾	19⅞	19⅞
7	2¼		.. Comwlth & So	27500	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
62	29½		3 Comwlth & S pf	3500	65¼	62¼	65	62
14⅞	9		.. Congress Cigar	500	13½	13½	13½	13½
37⅞	27		1.60 Congoleum Nairn	800	37	36½	36⅝	37
49	23¾		4½ Conn Ry & Lt	1200	39	38¼	39	38¼
56	41		4½ Conn Ry & Lt pf	30	55	55	55	
7½	3¼		.. Consol Film Ind	1000	5	4¾	5	4½
22½	14¼		1.25g Consol Film I pf	1800	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	16¾
10½	7		.. Consol Cigar	700	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
152	75		1 Consol Gas	19000	32⅜	32	32⅜	32¼
100½	72¼		5 Consol Gas pf	700	101½	100	100¾	100½
4¼	1½		.. Consol Laundries	2500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
10½	6½		.. Consol Oil	11500	8½	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
1½	⅜		.. Consol Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
82	71		6½ Con Cig ppf ww	10	77	77	77	
13⅝	8¾		.. Container A	2700	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
8	4⅜		.. Container B	1500	3⅝	3½	3½	
74	62		7 Con Cig pf	20	69	69	69	
9	4½		.. Cont Baking A	1700	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
1½	⅝		.. oCnt Baking B	1500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
91½	62¾	2.40	.. Cont Can	2700	87	85½	85½	86¾
23	15¼	.37½	.. Cont Oil	8500	21¾	21⅜	21½	21¼
1¾	⅝		.. Cont Motors	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
41¼	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	1300	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
12¼	7	.30b	Cord Dia Fibre	1500	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	12½
59½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	320	59½	58½	59	59
73⅞	62	3	Corn Products	1700	71½	70¾	71	70½
80	73	6½	Cn Cig ppf xw	10	77	77	77	
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	300	159¾	159¾	159¾	
8⅞	4½		.. Coty	1200	5½	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
39½	33¾		2¶ Cream of Wheat	800	38¼	38	38	38
16⅜	13½	.25b	Crosley Radio	400	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	1700	35½	34¾	34¾	35⅝
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	46	46	46	46½

1935 High	Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.12	Last Aug.10
86	74½		4 Crown W Pap 1pf	10	85½	85½	85½	
5⅜	3½		.. Crown Zeller vtc	1700	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
25¾	14		.. Crucible Steel	2500	26	25½	25¾	25½
78½	47⅛		.. Crucible Steel pf	200	73¼	73½	73½	73
1⅝	1		.. Cuba Co	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10	5		.. Cuba Ry pf	10	7½	7½	7½	
8¾	5½		.. Cuban Am Sug	1000	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
80⅝	40½		.. Cuban Am S pf	180	67½	67	67	66¾
47½	40		2½ Cudahy Packing	300	40½	40½	40¼	40¾
22¾	15		.. Curtis Publishg	1700	20⅜	18⅝	20	19⅞
105¼	89½		7 Curtis Pub pf	300	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾
3	2		.. Curtiss-Wright	4500	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
10¼	6¼		.. Curtiss-Wright A	1800	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
26¾	16		.. Cutler Hamer	700	26	25¾	25¾	26

—D—

8⅛	6		.. Davega St	500	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
36¾	22¾		.. Deere & Co	2500	36⅜	36	36⅜	36½
27⅜	19		.75g Deere & Co pf	300	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27¼
43½	23½		.. Del & Hudson

Business and Industry

Rapid Recovery in Rents and Vacancies Shown in 26 Cities

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Rise to 48 P. C. Capacity in Week

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Operations in the steel industry were pronounced at 48 per cent of capacity during the last week. By districts the pace ranges from 31½ per cent of capacity in the case of eastern Pennsylvania to 94 per cent for Detroit. In the Wheeling district the gait is estimated at 75 per cent, with three other districts above 50 per cent.

It is still somewhat difficult to single out demand since it is so diversified. Probably farm demand for steel shows the most drastic improvement over the low days of the depression. Machine tool builders are of course using up the largest quantities in several years and would be consuming faster if they had the necessary supply of skilled labor.

Steel Barometers Rising

The various steel industry barometers are still showing a rising trend. Thus steel scrap rose 50 cents a ton in the eastern Pennsylvania district recently, No. 1 heavy melting steel being quoted at the flat price of $11 a ton. Iron and steel jobbers in the New York metropolitan district estimate that sales during July were 10 per cent better than during June.

The announcement of the contemplated merger of the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, and Joseph L. Ryerson of the same city, again shows the modern trend in the steel industry or that toward more thorough merchandising of steel. The warehouse organization of Ryerson maintains large jobber supplies in 10 leading cities. The Inland Company is a steel maker and the Ryerson concern will naturally give it an important outlet for its products.

The United States Steel Corporation operates a steel jobbing chain in eight principal cities, while the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation also has a chain of warehouses, chiefly in the South, and supplied by water transportation.

A decade ago the steel makers apparently cared to sell steel only in larger quantities, such as carloads, being willing that the jobbers secure the lesser tonnages. Steel makers considered it uneconomical to sell in very small lots because of the frequent changing of rolls necessary at the mills.

However, in recent years steel buying tended more to a hand-to-mouth variety and a larger proportion of the business went to the jobbers who kept in stock all standard sizes and shapes. Steel makers awoke to the fact that they were losing much potential business, and in recent years have been making moves to capture more of the small lot business.

Ingot Production Drops

Steel ingot production in July declined 2 per cent in daily rate from June which is about in line with the drop in pig iron production. The Independence Day shutdowns doubtless accounted for the seeming unfavorable showing. July production was at the daily rate of 87,316 tons compared with 89,236 tons in June. Operations during July averaged 39.44 per cent against 40.31 per cent in June and against 27.06 per cent in June of last year.

Some steel makers revised their methods of selling bars, effective Saturday, changing the schedules on "extras," or variations from base sizes, shapes and quality. The principal difference is that the premium of $5 a ton on forging bars is being eliminated but other premiums are being increased to offset this change.

Proposes Licensing For Chain Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—An Independent Merchants' Protective Association has been formed here to initiate and place on the ballot at the 1936 general election the "Chain Store Licensing Act," rejected by the State Legislature last spring. Petitions are ready for circulation.

Every person or corporation operating more than one store will be required to obtain an annual license from the State Tax Commission. Yearly tax on the first four stores will be $10 apiece; next three, $30; next three, $150; next three, $200; next three, $300; next three, $350; each store over 20, $400.

The bill specifically states that the term "store" shall include service stations.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

on single houses occupied by owner in Cambridge, Somerville, Arlington and Belmont.

Atlas Corporation

Dividend on Common Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 30¢ per share has been declared on the Common Stock of Atlas Corporation payable September 16, 1935 to holders of such stock of record at the close of business August 31, 1935.

Dividend No. 24
on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending August 31, 1935, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable September 3, 1935 to holders of such stock of record at the close of business August 20, 1935.

WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer*

August 9, 1935.

How Wheat Supply Has Declined in U. S.

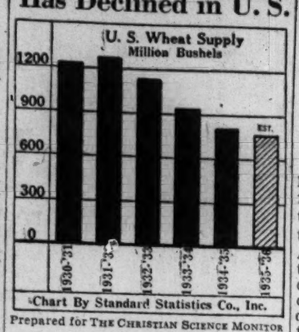

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, the supply of wheat in the United States has been declining since the 1931-1932 crop year. Another year of under-average wheat crops is in prospect, but there will be no shortage of the bread grain.

The carryover at the beginning of the season is estimated at 160,000,000 bushels, which, when added to the prospective yield of 603,000,000 bushels, places the available supply for the season at 763,000,000, an amount 128,000,000 bushels over probable domestic requirements.

Commodity Prices Continue Advance With 0.5 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Wholesale commodity prices continued the recent upward movement during the week ended Aug. 3 and advanced 0.5 per cent, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The advance brought the composite index to 79.6 per cent of the 1926 average. The current index is over 2 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year, which was also the low point, and is 6 per cent above that of the corresponding week of 1934. Compared with two years ago the general index shows an increase of 15 per cent.

Sharp advances in prices of farm products and foods were the principal factors contributing to the rise in the combined index. The large industrial group, which includes all commodities other than farm products and processed foods, remained at the preceding week's level. Throughout the current year the industrial group has fluctuated within a narrow range and now stands 0.6 per cent below the level of a year ago.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs also increased during the week.

Commodity Groups—	Aug. 3 1935	July 27 1935	Aug. 4 1934	Aug. 5 1933
All commodities	79.6	79.2	75.1	69.2
Farm products	78.4	77.1	66.6	58.7
Foods	83.4	82.2	71.8	65.1
Hides and leather products	90.0	90.1	85.1	90.4
Textile products	70.0	69.9	71.7	70.8
Fuel and lighting materials	75.0	75.2	74.7	66.6
Metals and metal products	85.8	85.7	86.2	80.8
Building materials	85.3	85.1	87.1	80.9
Chemicals and drugs	78.5	78.4	75.5	73.4
Housefurnishing goods	81.9	81.9	83.0	75.4
Miscel commodities	67.5	67.5	69.9	65.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.9	77.9	78.4	73.6

'Raise More Cotton,' Argentina Is Urged

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Argentine National Cotton Board, looking forward to the new planting season, issued a circular today urging that northern provinces intensify their cotton productions.

Production in the crop year now ending was estimated at 250,000 bales, a record.

The circular pointed out, however, that the growing national textile industry is using more raw cotton and although production has been increased heavily in the few years, the export surplus remains stationary.

It also declared that the Argentine farmer need not worry about overproduction, since "our competitive position as compared to the United States is excellent inasmuch as our production costs are lower."

Highway Inspection Keeps California Fruit and Vegetable Standards High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12—Inspection of fruits and vegetables while they are on trucks en route to California markets is said to be an important factor in maintaining the high quality of produce available here. This service is maintained by the State Department of Agriculture.

It was started as an experiment, but has grown steadily in importance as the movement of perishable foods by highway has increased, according to S. S. Rogers, chief, Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization. Now it is regarded as one of the most important projects carried on by the department.

Essentially, the program is designed to keep low-grade and poorly packed foods from coming into the market, particularly those arranged in such a manner that consumers are misled into purchasing them.

Vigilant inspectors are stationed on the principal highways leading into metropolitan markets, and upon these men rests the success of the work. Beginning with the shipping season, their stations are kept open 24 hours a day. All trucks bearing produce are stopped, and if fruits and vegetables do not come up to definite standards set by the State, they cannot proceed.

Those who fail to meet the legal requirements are ordered to recondition their loads before sale.

Since 4,000,000 persons are estimated to live in the metropolitan areas fed by trucks in this way, the department's service necessarily runs up into large figures. Statistics show that Los Angeles, for example, is the fourth largest marketing area in the United States, and about three fifths of the produce sold is brought in by truck.

Recently interstate movement of fruits and vegetables by highway has become more important, and departments of agriculture in other states have attacked highway inspections as a joint problem. At the Western Standardization Conference, held last month in Sacramento, Calif., they decided to adopt a uniform certificate of inspection.

Delegates representing Mexico, British Columbia, and the 11 western states attended this meeting. They will meet next year at Boise, Idaho.

United Air Lines Shows Record Travel for July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 10— All-time world's record for air travel was scored by the United Air Lines in July by carrying 20,341 revenue passengers on its New York-Chicago-Pacific Coast and other planes, and became the first air line to pass the 20,000 passenger mark during the single month's operation, it was announced by President W. A. Patterson.

The July traffic represents an increase of 40 per cent over the like month last year, when 14,571 passengers were carried. It is also a gain of approximately 10 per cent over June, 1935 total of 18,557 passengers.

China, Despite Its Great Area, Must Import Foodstuffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—China's growing dependence upon foreign sources of food supply is engaging the attention of agricultural experts attached to the Ministry of Industries here. An effort will be made to remedy the anamolous situation which causes China, primarily an agricultural country, to import large quantities of foodstuffs annually from abroad.

Figures quoted by Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industries, reveal an alarming increase foodstuff imports during the past three years. The high point was reached in 1933, when, despite a bumper harvest, foodstuffs to the total value of Mex. $266,670,800, representing more than 19 per cent of China's total import for the year, were purchased from abroad. Last year there was a decrease to $104,628,961, representing about 10 per cent of the total value of imports, during the year but this figure is considered to be still far too high.

Increase of Population

According to Mr. Chien Tien-ho, deputy director of the national Agricultural Research Bureau, the root of the problem is to be found in the rapid increase of China's rural population without any corresponding increase in the area of cultivated land. During the 30 years between 1873 and 1933, Mr. Chien pointed out in a radio broadcast here, the Chinese farming population has increased by 31 per cent while the area of farming land has increased only 1 per cent during the same period.

One of the natural consequences of this one-sided increase has been a gradual shrinkage in the size of farm holdings to a point where 60 per cent of China's farmers average less than four acres apiece. As the average rural family has five members it is hardly surprising that China is unable to produce enough foodstuffs for her own consumption.

Internal troubles and natural catastrophes such as drought, flood and famine also have combined to reduce China's production of foodstuffs in recent years. It is estimated that Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, reckoned to be three of the richest provinces in China, suffered a monetary loss of at least Mex. $528,925,000 owing to crops destroyed during an intense dry spell experienced last year. The total loss caused by last year's drought is estimated at Mex. $1,357,150,000.

Insect plagues also are taking their toll. Agricultural experts have estimated that at least 28 per cent of China's rice crop is damaged by harmful pests each year, causing a financial loss of Mex. $1,200,000,000 annually. Locusts are credited with having affected more than 1,000,000 acres in 1933. Livestock diseases also have caused enormous losses.

Damage by Flood

Destruction of crops by flood is a perpetually recurring calamity. The disastrous Yangtze floods of 1931 destroyed crops to a value variously estimated from Mex. $450,000,000 to Mex. $9,000,000,000, representing perhaps one quarter each of China's normal rice, cotton, millet and kaoliang production. There were also serious floods in 1933, and the simultaneous overflowing of the Yangtze and the Yellow River threatens to ruin millions of farmers this year.

One factor not always mentioned in official reports is the production of opium in place of less profitable crops. The Nanking Government is now making a serious attempt, however, to limit the area given over to poppy-growing. In the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Amhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupei and Honan it has been prohibited absolutely; in other less prosperous areas suppression is to be effected by gradual stages within the next five years.

A scheme for increasing the production of rice, which is the main article of diet of 28 per cent of the Chinese population, is now being worked out. It calls for the organization of a national commission to supervise the establishment of rice-planting experimental stations throughout the country and for the application of modern scientific methods generally. Similar steps will be taken to stimulate the production of wheat.

Rents May Rise 5 to 10 Per Cent This Fall, as Vacancies Fill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 12—A practically nation-wide rise in city home and apartment rental rates is anticipated for this fall in a summary of residential conditions prepared after an extensive investigation by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis.

The report, covering 26 principal cities, indicates that the rise will average from 5 to 10 per cent. There are comparatively few home vacancies today, and apartments are rapidly filling up, showing an average of only on half as many cacancies as last year at this time. Surplus housing space is now much below the normal needed to accommodate population growth. Residential rent scales in a number of the cities studied have already recovered between 10 and 40 per cent from their depression lows, the report shows.

Many Cities Studied

With a 10 per cent average vacancy considered normal for homes in pre-depression years, 16 out of the 26 cities covered, report home vacancies in the summer of 1935 at 3 per cent or less. The cities so reporting are as follows: Newark, Bethlehem, Penna.; Atlanta, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati, Tulsa, Dallas, San Antonio, Winnipeg, St. Paul, and Houston. Houston reports "practically no vacancies," St. Paul less than 1 per cent. Three more cities report vacancies of less than 6 per cent, namely: Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., and Minneapolis. All 19 of the cities just named report apartment vacancies of below the normal 10 per cent. Camden, N. J., Bethlehem, Penna., Washington, D. C., Detroit, Dallas, and Houston report their apartment vacancies at 3 per cent or less.

In practically every city reporting, the 1935 percentage of vacancies in both homes and apartments represents a sharp decrease from 1934 figures. In the majority of cases the vacancy percentage has been at least cut in two in the past 12 months.

Increases in rental rates are definitely anticipated in 19 of the 26 reporting cities. In San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C., rental increases for this fall are uncertain; in Omaha, it is expected that increases will be made only with changes of tenancy. Akron, Ohio, where rates have already recovered some 40 per cent from their depression lows, expects no further advances this autumn. In Cincinnati, irregular increases are anticipated.

Construction Prospects Good

The summary, which was compiled by the company through the cooperation of real estate boards in the cities covered, reveals a great increase in inquiries by the public regarding both rental and sales property; a substantial gain over last year in residential building by individual property owners as well as by contractors, and a notable increase in modernization and improvement work both on residences and apartment buildings. Increases in construction costs since last year in some cities are offset by decreases in other localities. In the majority of the cities studied, the prospects for fall and winter residential construction were reported as "good" or "excellent."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Change in the whole real estate situation has already begun to translate itself, generally, over the country, into higher prices. This, the best news of real estate for some years, tops the report, of the twenty-fifth semiannual survey of the real estate market, released today by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The survey draws from confidential statements of member real estate boards in 251 cities. It shows:

Definite trend of capital to seek real estate investment.

Rents for single-family dwellings going up in 71 per cent of cities. (Have reached in metropolitan centers approximately 75.9 per cent of the 1926 level.)

Apartment rent movement is upward in 65 per cent of cities. (Rates still at 52.5 per cent of 1926 level. Currently marking time.)

Some up movement in business property rents for down-town space.

Striking change in degree to which mortgage loans are available for new home building. Real estate boards in 81 per cent of the cities state it is now actually possible to obtain such loans in their communities. But they add that loans actually negotiated are still generally few, and extremely conservative. Tend to be 50 per cent loans, 60 per cent for new home construction. Much advertised long-term, low-rate loans are nonexistent as yet in most communities. Many cities say banks, particularly, are reluctant to act under FRA plan. Few communities show loans on practicable terms for operative builders.

Shortage of single family space in 69 per cent of cities. But with adjustment going on as to loan terms and loan practices, uncertainty still felt by families as to their future income, and construction costs still in unfavorable ratio to rent levels, there is in general an extremely conservative amount, as yet, of new home building. Many cities cite need of new dwellings, but lack of available financing.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market was the outstanding center of attention in Wall Street last week. The markets for Government bonds, municipals, and foreign exchange were quiet, and no great political concerns preoccupied the Street. The stock market made new highs for the year on the highest volume for the year, to the accompaniment of a large amount of good news, and a further subsidence in the Street of skepticism about the fact of business recovery.

Volume of Trading

Volume of stock market activity has been steadily increasing since the middle of June. Every day last week it topped 1,000,000 shares. Friday's volume, exceeding 2,000,000, was the largest since May 28, the day the market digested the Supreme Court's voiding of NRA. Saturday's volume was the largest for the two-hour trading session in 17 months. The public, Wall Street thinks, is getting back into the market.

Rotation appeared. The week opened with oils and utilities leading. Mid-week leaders were the store, automotive, and the long-neglected metal shares. Saturday's close, on the week's top, was led by utilities, steels, stores, and motors.

The sources of good business news became even wider than in previous weeks. The familiar rise in steel operations approached the 50 per cent mark, with general expectation of 60 per cent on the move, and steel trade reports still very optimistic.

Motor news was as good as steel news. General Motors provided one of the most bullish events of the year by doubling its dividend to a $2 rate and continuing the extra. The morning after the announcement the volume of buying orders was so large that the opening trade had to wait 30 minutes for a price. News during the week that automobile production is now below last year's level was discounted as due to Ford's shutdown, and temporary; July production was the best since 1929. General Motors' sales to dealers and overseas were 24 per cent ahead of last year. Early November showing of 1936 models will make the fall slack season two months' shorter than usual.

Employees Taken Back

Other good news came from the building industry, trade journals reporting the largest volume of construction awards since April, and from retail trade, with chain and department store sales doing unexpectedly well.

Political news was also interpreted as favorable. Congressional adjournment is expected soon. Another congressional defeat for the Administration on the utility bill shared with the phenomenal gains in electric power output the responsibility for the strength in utility shares. The Rhode Island by-election, interpreted as a defeat to the Administration, was taken as bullish.

As a result of increasing stock market activity, the price of stock market seats, a volatile figure, jumped to $125,000, highest for over a year and almost double the 16-year record low of $65,000 established in April when volume was in the doldrums and prices in the bass clef. Many employees are being taken back by brokerage houses, and there is even possibility of a short squeeze in skilled employees, as many of these let go in recent years have drifted permanently away from Wall Street.

Higher Interest Rates

The market for government and tax-exempts was quiet, except for a slight dip in governments on the heels of an announcement of an auction offering of another $100,000,000 of the same 2¾ per cent bonds. There was some recovery on the news that this would be the last offering of Treasury bonds for the month, the next presumably to be an exchange offering for the last of the called Liberties, due Oct. 15. The Treasury's working balance is high, around $1,400,000,000, and it is actually meeting bills running off at the rate of $75,000,000 a week with fresh issues at the rate of $50,000,000.

The municipal market continued quiet, with attention still moving from the lower yield issues to those a little more speculative. Volume of new offerings was small in this field, as in all other fields for the week.

Rising stock prices and declining activity in the market for gilt-edged securities are tied together in meaning by many bankers. The stock market is taking the "overflow" of investment funds from money holders who are dissatisfied with the low yields in the best securities. With a few more months of business recovery at the present rate, it is expected that interest rates will firm up, so that there may even be a marked decline in the prices of government bonds, as investors turn to attractive offerings with higher yields, and lose their present exaggerated interest in safety.

Tax Program

The banks are taking a keen interest in the legislative fate of the pending tax program, which will vitally affect the large fortunes of which in many cases they are trustees or executors. At least three large banks, the Chase, Guaranty, and National City, have published attacks on the bill, that of the Chase Bank, reviewed on this page last week, having been very extensively republished, quoted, and commented favorably upon in Wall Street.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Armour of Del.
Armour of Ill.
Bangor & Aroostook R. R.
Commercial Investment Trust
Consolidated Film Industries
Congoleum-Nairn
Hanna (M. A.)
International Harvester
Kellogg (Spencer)
Lily Tulip Cup
Louisville Gas & Elec.
Newberry (J. J.)
Omnibus Corp.
Procter & Gamble
Radio Corp. of Amer.
St. Joseph Lead
U. S. Gypsum

Boston Bank Leads New Syndicate For Big Canadian Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—With the offering today of an issue of $76,000,000 10-year 2½ per cent bonds of the Canadian Government, the Dominion is placing its first financing in the American market since the passage of the Securities Act.

The bonds, which are due Aug. 15, 1945, and are not callable until Aug. 15, 1943, are priced at 97¾ per cent and accrued interest.

The First Boston Corporation heads a group of American and Canadian underwriters including Edward B. Smith & Co., Brown, Harriman & Co., Incorporated, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Cassatt & Co., Incorporated, Blyth & Co., Inc., Field, Glore & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lazard Freres & Company, Incorporated, White, Weld & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., F. S. Moseley & Company, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., A. C. Allyn and Company, Inc., Bancamerica Company, H. M. Byllesby and Co., R. L. Day & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Estabrook & Co., First of Michigan Corporation, Hornblower & Weeks, W. C. Langley & Co., The Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Lawrence Stern and Company, Incorporated, Starkweather & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Central Republic Company, Wells-Dickey Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., Wood, Gundy & Company, Inc., The Dominion Securities Corporation, A. E. Emes & Co., Incorporated, Royal Securities Corporation.

To Pay Off Notes

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds, together with cash from the Dominion Treasury, will be used to pay $50,000,000 of 2 per cent promissory notes, maturing Sept. 1, 1935; and to redeem $26,000,000 of 4½ per cent Canadian National Railway bonds to be called for payment on Sept. 15, 1935.

Pertinent facts regarding the financial position of Canada, its economic production and foreign trade balance were contained in the prospectus issued by the bankers. It revealed that the total funded debt of the Canadian Government as of June 30 last, amounted to $3,074,292,691, of which $292,737,987 is payable in New York and $90,661,100 is payable either in Canada or in New York.

A surplus of $4,106,540 of ordinary revenues over ordinary expenditures was shown by the Government at the end of its last fiscal year on March 31, 1935. This compared with a deficit of $22,586,545 for the preceding fiscal year and a deficit of $43,174,530 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933.

Favorable Trade Balance

Canada has shown a favorable balance of trade for the last four years, according to figures contained in the prospectus. Total external merchandise trade for the year ended March 31, 1935, amounted to $1,189,990,110, with exports of $667,558,957, showing an excess over imports of $145,127,804.

The importance of Canada's trade with the United States and with the United Kingdom is indicated by the figures for the past fiscal year, which show 75.6 per cent of Canada's exports of domestic produce shipped to these two countries, which together provided 79.5 per cent of imports for home consumption in the same year.

New Credit Unions Started by Sixty-six Groups During July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — Charters for Federal Credit Unions were obtained by 66 groups of industrial, commercial and government employees and other groups during the month of July, according to a statement made here by officials of the Farm Credit Administration. This brings the total number of these thrift and loan associations to 491.

A larger number of groups in Pennsylvania formed credit unions during the month of July than in any other state. Pennsylvania also led in the number of new organizations for the month of June. Included among those forming credit unions in Pennsylvania were two groups of employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, as well as employees of the Standard Stoker Company, the Koppers Coke Company and two groups of employees of the Aluminum Company of America. The number of credit unions formed in California was second only to Pennsylvania.

New credit unions were also chartered in Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Texas, Indiana, Utah, New York, Wyoming, Michigan, Maryland South Carolina, Virginia, Oregon, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Idaho, Missouri and the District of Columbia. Numbered among groups forming credit unions in these states were employees of the Western Electric Company, Inc., Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Company, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Ingersoll-Waterbury Company, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Seiberling Rubber Company, General Petroleum Corporation, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Shell Petroleum Corporation, Texas Company Refinery, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and General American Life Insurance Company.

Birmingham Improving Industrial Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Evidence of increased prosperity for this Midland town is shown in the report that at the present time new factories and factory extensions covering a total of over 1,500,000 square feet are being erected.

Announces Expansion

Alfred P. Sloan
President of the General Motors Corporation

Traders Observe Business Upturn In Chicago Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—A good upturn in the several events progressing in retail stores of Chicago last week was brought about by a break in the prolonged heat wave, according to the trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. At the same time, Chicago was rolling up new impressive records for wholesale buying.

Wholesale trade was excellent as a result of the presence in Chicago of 12,000 buyers for the second week of I. M. C. events sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Dry goods and general merchandise lines, apparel, millinery, and variety and gift lines were the chief beneficiaries.

The drop from the high 90's to the low 80's brought a spurt in fur coats and in fur-trimmed cloth coats which annually are sold in heavy volume during August special sellings. The vigorous quality of the weather also stimulated interest in the shoe, furniture and other special retail events which had been lagging during the previous several days. Fur coat sales were ahead of last year.

The tourist trade was better during the week than expected.

Electrical output continued to be high due to better industrial demand.

G. M. Expects Car Production to Be 70 P. C. of 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 — General Motors Corporation is going to spend $50,000,000 on plant expansion and reconstruction work in view of the "more assured outlook for profitable development," according to an announcement by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation. Mr. Sloan said that when this work was completed, production of General Motors cars, especially the Chevrolet, the Pontiac and the Oldsmobile, would be substantially increased.

"The capacity of the corporation's manufacturing plants overseas, both in England and in Germany, will also be importantly increased, as the present capacity of its plants is inadequate to meet the current demand", Mr. Sloan said in the company's report for the first six months of this year, made public yesterday. "There is involved in this program, domestically, a broadening of the corporation's policy of decentralization of manufacturing operations."

Mr. Sloan said there would be a limited amount of building construction, involving the purchase of machinery and other plant equipment directly involved in production.

"It will be recognized that this program will make a contribution to employment, as affecting the capital goods industries, and many communities in which General Motors operates should ultimately benefit by the increased employment in prospect," he said.

The corporation's net profits for the first six months of 1935 were placed by Mr. Sloan at $83,729,838, or $1.85 a share on the common stock. This compares with $69,586,613, or $1.51 a share for the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Sloan saw both domestic and foreign business improving, "with a gain apparently well sustained."

"In practically all countries throughout the world the underlying domestic forces, striving for recovery, are, at the moment, in the ascendancy over the adverse influences incidental to political action," he said. "According to the current trend, there is an indicated consumption of motorcars and trucks, for the year 1935 throughout the world, exclusive of the United States, equal to that of any previous year in the history of the industry.

"As to the domestic market, the expectancy of the year might be stated as 70 per cent of 1929, the previous high record.

"Thus we see that recovery has asserted itself to an important degree even greater outside than within the United States, if we are to adopt the previous peak of automotive consumption as our yardstick."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Dragon In a Tree

By Virginia Grilley

IT DIDN'T seem possible that a Dragon could live in a tree, but when Mrs. Liddy, who was the most truthful old woman in the countryside, said she had seen it, and Mr. Enoch, who had never missed a morning at church, said he had heard it gnashing its teeth, it really isn't surprising that the people in the little town of Chimney Corners were thoroughly scared—especially Luke.

Luke wasn't very grown-up (being about nine years old when Mrs. Liddy first caught sight of the Dragon), and early each morning when it was almost as dark as night he had to carry milk from his father's farm to houses in the town. Now the shortest way to Chimney Corners lay through the woods where the Dragon was perched up in the highest branches of a sycamore tree—a beautiful, gently spreading tree that all the people had loved dearly until Mrs. Liddy said she saw the Dragon's black wings wickedly flapping, and Mr. Enoch heard the gnashing teeth.

"Oh, I dare not go through the woods any more," cried Luke, shivering at the thought of the Dragon. So he took a path that went around the spot which wound and wound over rocks and brambles, and it was very hard to get his cart over them without tipping over the milk cans.

Luke's New Milk Route

The first morning he took the new path he was so late that all his father's customers in Chimney Corners were much provoked.

"The baby's been crying an hour for his breakfast!" said Mrs. Titus crossly. She had eight noisy children, and the baby was the noisiest so far.

"I—I'm very sorry," said Luke timidly, and he tried to explain it was because he didn't dare walk by the tree in the wood.

"Tush!" exclaimed Mrs. Titus, "you're supposed to get the milk to my door on time—Dragon or no Dragon!"

The second morning he was late again because two of the cans fell out of the cart and some of the milk was spilled. And all the mothers with crying babies, and all the fathers waiting to eat their breakfast porridge scowled at Luke.

The third morning it was raining very hard, which made the rocks on the new path very slippery, and the cart tipped and swayed and the cans bumped each other crazily. To make matters worse, Luke was late for school.

"We cannot have this," said the Schoolmaster sharply. "You shall stay for an hour at the end of the afternoon and write 'Promptness' two hundred and fifty times!" And the children all giggled behind their books and pointed at Luke.

So it went on the rest of the week until Saturday morning came. Luke and his cart were late again getting to Chimney Corners, and at every door he was greeted by an angry face.

"Tell your father that I will not buy his milk any longer if you are not here tomorrow at seven o'clock."

"It's disgraceful to keep folks waiting for their breakfast."

"You are a lazy boy, Luke—after this I'll buy my milk at the store."

All through the day the scolding voices rang in the little boy's ears, and when it was time for supper he could not eat.

His sweet-faced mother looked at him in a troubled way. "Why are you not hungry, Luke?" she questioned. His father, too, was puzzled, but Luke dared not tell them of the new path he had been taking around the woods and the angry faces at every house. So he tried to eat a bit, but as soon as the supper things were cleared away he crept out the door and made his way to an old tree stump in back of the barn.

The "Milkman" Musters His Courage

It was a beautifully clear Spring evening, and the stars seemed to have no idea that there was a Dragon—a Dragon with flapping wings and evil teeth perched in the topmost branches of the sycamore tree. The frogs, too, calling to each other with throaty voices knew nothing of Dragons—all the world, except Luke, and Mrs. Liddy, and Mr. Enoch and the people at Chimney Corners, was completely happy and peaceful.

The angry faces and the scolding voices whirled round and round in the little boy's head, and the fear that the people in the town would not buy the milk any more was like a cold stone pressing against his heart. Suddenly, he slipped to his knees in the soft grass, and burying his head in his arms on the tree stump, prayed—prayed not to be afraid of the Dragon—not to be afraid to go through the woods in the morning.

The wind, rapping with impatient noisy fingers on the shutters, wakened Luke before the shrill little tongue of the clock could tell him it was morning again. Outside, the trees were already wide awake, for the wind had been rushing through their branches all night giving them no peace. "What ails you, wind?" they shouted, but he only scowled at them and blew the harder.

Luke loaded the milk cans onto the cart with trembling fingers as his thoughts flew to the path through the woods. Was the Dragon awake at this time, he wondered. Perhaps—perhaps, he might still be asleep! But asleep or not, he, Luke, must be on time in Chimney Corners! He hurried down the path from the house, and the wind banged the gate together in back of him. Everything seemed to be pushing him and the cart toward the woods. He longed to turn back, but his feet raced forward as if small wings were attached to his shoes that would not let him stop.

"Luke, Luke!" screamed the wind in his ears, "you're afraid, afraid, afraid. Dragons never sleep and you know it—the woods are as dark as night, but his eyes can see in the dark like a cat's. You'd better take the other path. Take the other path!"

But with trembling legs Luke ran the faster, and before he knew it he was at the entrance to the woods. His eyes peered into the half-light made by the tall trees whose branches seemed to wave at him wildly like great hands warning him to go back. Yet at the same moment the angry faces and scolding voices of the Chimney Corners people shut out the tossing trees, and drowned out the jeering shouts of the wind.

For just an instant he stopped short for his feet wouldn't move, and then gripping the handle of the cart tightly he plunged into the darkness. The bushes caught at his blouse, but he jerked himself loose. A few steps farther, and he would be passing under the sycamore tree, while the wind close at his side screamed at him again, "Go back, go back, Luke—can't you hear the Dragon's teeth gnashing—he's waiting for you!" But Luke's poor little frightened legs leaped ahead, for one thought pounded over and over in his mind—he must get to Chimney Corners on time.

The Wind Braves the "Dragon"

And then the strangest thing in the world happened. The wind seemed to gather all its strength in a last mighty roar. Even the ground rocked, and the trees crashed their arms together. All at once, there was a queer roaring and flapping sound coming from the top of the sycamore tree — coming closer and closer toward the earth. Luke shut his eyes for he knew now it was the Dragon swooping down on him. And then there was a terrific clatter as something fell to the path, while at the same moment the clear morning light broke through the shivering leaves.

Shaking from head to foot the little boy opened his eyes—and to his utter amazement he saw a tangled mass of black cloth with bent and twisted ribs of metal sticking out in every direction. He stared and stared unable to believe he was still alive, and then suddenly he knew that what lay before him was nothing but—an old broken umbrella! And the sycamore tree was smiling down at him, for its beautiful top branches were freed at last of their burden—the foolish burden of a Dragon with wickedly flapping wings of black cotton cloth and rusty broken ribs.

Luke threw back his head and laughed—laughed in sheer joy with the sycamore tree—for he knew now that no Dragon would make him late in Chimney Corners on this lovely clear spring morning, or on all the other mornings to come.

Drawn by Virginia Grilley for The Christian Science Monitor

Before Luke Knew It, He Was at the Entrance to the Woods

A Visit to the 'Land of the Rising Sun'

THE family clock chimed nine, and two pairs of eyes turned expectantly toward the big, bronzed man who sat by the window.

"All right, my little 'world citizens,'" chuckled Uncle Ben, retired sea captain, laying aside his paper, "and whose turn is it to go on a make-believe visit tonight?"

"May's," answered Tom promptly, making room for his sister in a big, cozy armchair.

"Well," began Uncle Ben, as the twins settled down snugly, "our ship is at Yokohama, and your hostess today is a little Japanese girl named Yuki San. She makes rather a dainty picture as she comes to meet you at Tokyo Station, parasol in hand. Isn't her bird-and-flower-patterned kimono pretty with its bright red sash and deep sleeves? You'd never guess, unless you saw them turned inside out, what a wonderful substitute for pockets sleeves can make! Yuki San can carry a doll, book, handkerchief, bag of sweets and lots of other things in hers, and no one is any the wiser.

"There, now, you are both settled comfortably in the rickshaw which is taking you to the little village on the outskirts of Tokyo where your new friend lives. It is a most interesting 'run,' past low-lying rice plots and upland fields with their hedges of dwarf mulberry trees. The leaves of the trees supply food for the silkworms, and even now many of the little cottages on your way whir with the sound of spinning wheels—making that beautiful silk for which Japan is famed.

"Yuki San is most excited at having you visit her today; you see this is one of the happiest days in the life of a little Japanese girl. It is called 'O Hina Sama,' which means 'Doll's Festival,' and is celebrated throughout the nation.

"Here you are at your little hostess's home—looks just like a big wooden box with one side open to the sun and breeze, doesn't it? And this is the room where 'O Hina Sama' is being celebrated. No wonder you gasp! Feels like walking into a toy shop, eh?

"Yes, there are quite a number of dolls. You see those two sitting right on the top of the miniature grand stand, they represent the Emperor and Empress. Immediately below them are the three Court Ladies. Next come the five Musicians, and the wonderful assortment on the remaining shelves represent Knights, Dancers, Warriors, Clowns, Babies and Old Men and Women. Do not the toy furniture and the cooking utensils on the bottom shelf look dainty, and at night candles make the scene even brighter.

"Yuki San has invited several other friends to meet you, and you all sit cross-legged on the pretty cushions while she brings in tiny cakes and cool drinks.

"Well, it's time to go. How daintily Yuki San's friends curtsy farewell, and how truly gracious of your little hostess to leave her party and accompany you back to Tokyo.

"It is a bit cooler now, so the rickshaw man runs faster than he did on the inward journey. If you could speak Yuki San's language she would probably tell you about her school, where, instead of learning an alphabet of twenty-six letters, she must learn fifty letters of one kind and forty-five of another; and how, if she intends to enter a university like her big brother, she must commit to memory three or four thousand characters (or little pictures).

"She would be sure to tell you, too, of another school which she hopes to attend later, where she will study painting, music, sewing, tea ceremony, household arts and flower management. Flower management is a most important art in her country, where there are so many special festivals. The one Yuki San likes best—next to 'O Hina Sama,' of course—is the Feast of Flowers, which is kept when the wild cherry trees are in blossom, but there are many other beautiful ones—the Plum Blossom, Wisteria, Iris and Chrysanthemum, all celebrated in their different seasons.

"You are nearing your journey's end now and Yuki San has drawn a little package from those mysterious sleeves of hers and put it in your lap with a sweet, shy smile. Such a pretty souvenir, a dainty lacquer trinket box with a painting of sacred Mount Fujiyama on the front. And how truly Japanese it is, for it has been made from the sap of the lacquer tree grown on the island.

"You want to give your little friend a keepsake? Why not your silver propelling pencil with its embossed Stars and Stripes flag? I knew that would please her. You see, her big brother has told her how, long ago in the year 1853, an American, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, appeared off the coast of Japan and persuaded her forefathers to trade with the United States. Yuki San well knows how much she owes to his act, for did not he open the way for trade with the nations of the West, trade which later led to better schools and greater freedom in many ways for little girls just like herself?

"Off you go now, taking with you the pleasing picture of a little, doll-like, parasoled lady, waving a pretty fan in farewell."

"Thank you, Uncle Ben," sighed May happily. "Yuki San is a most interesting 'neighbor'—but I'm glad I don't have to go to her school."

A Dainty Little Japanese Doll You May Make by Coloring Yuki San, Her Fan, Doll, Umbrella and Bag and Cutting Them Out

An Owl Loses His Way

WHEN Mrs. Owl chose a home for herself and her family in the old oak tree that grew beside the bungalow where John and Janet lived with their father and mother, she had no idea that the two families would ever become acquainted. There was a good reason why the children and the owls might never meet, for just around twilight each evening, when John and Janet were being tucked into bed, Mrs. Owl was just waking up and considering getting her babies some breakfast.

All day long she had kept them close beside her in the hollow of the tree-trunk where only a faint gleam of light ever appeared. Not one of her small downy children could fly as yet, but every now and again one young owlet would draw her attention to the fact that his wings were beginning to grow.

One night Mrs. Owl left her family much longer than usual. A strong north wind was blowing and the foolish little owlet thought it would be lots of fun to go out on an expedition of his own. He put his head out of the hollow and, in another moment, found himself on a branch which was swaying back and forth in the wind. Suddenly he realized that he had lost his hold and that his wings, which he had thought so big, were of very little use to him. He fluttered helplessly from branch to branch until at last he was falling—down, down, down, into what you or I might have considered a deep, dark well.

About this time John and Janet sat up in their beds.

"Did you hear that?" whispered John.

"Did you hear it, too?" Janet inquired. It was a very strange noise, they thought, and it seemed to come from the direction of the living room.

"It doesn't sound like a mouse," said John.

"And I don't think it's a cat," said Janet.

It seemed a wise thing to tell Daddy. But Daddy had already awakened and was looking around with his flash-light. The two children followed closely behind him as he entered the living room. At first there seemed nothing to be seen. Suddenly Daddy switched on the electric light. There, on top of the piano sat the small owl winking and blinking in the glare of an illumination such as he had never before encountered. He was opening and shutting his queer little beak and it was soon apparent that this was the noise everyone had heard.

"How did he get into the house?" everyone wondered. It was certainly very perplexing. Even as the family puzzled as to how the visitor could have made an entrance another sound came from outside the house.

"T'whoo, t'whoo, t'whoo—o-o—o-o." Mrs. Owl was flying here, there, and everywhere searching for her adventurous son.

"We must catch him and put him outside," said Daddy. "It is a good thing he does not seem to know much about flying."

"He just flutters," said Janet. "He must have fluttered onto the piano."

In another moment Daddy had the little owlet in his hands and after the children had been allowed to examine him closer he was put outside into the garden where he was very glad to find himself in the familiar darkness.

Then John had an idea. "He must have fallen down the chimney," he cried. And this, of course, was exactly what had happened.

But no one knows what Mrs. Owl said to him when she had him safely under her wing again.

A Runaway Elephant

"I'M GOING to run away," whispered Big Bill to his friend Jumbo Jim as the two elephants worked side by side at moving logs of wood down to the river to be floated away. "I'm tired of working for these men. I want to amuse myself."

"You're a silly fellow," answered Jumbo Jim. "I think this life is much better than roaming around looking for food. I like my nice warm shed, and having my food brought to me."

Big Bill wouldn't listen, however, and that night he managed to free himself from the chain round his leg and was soon at liberty in the forest he used to know so well.

"Hurrah!" he cried. "This is great!" And he lifted his trunk and gave a clarion call that echoed round the forest. Then he realized that it was foolish to make a noise, and went as quietly as he could, deeper and deeper into the heart of the jungle.

Suddenly he came to a part that he remembered very well indeed, and his great ears flapped happily as he caught the sound of chattering monkeys and the screaming of parrots.

"I am happy!" he trumpeted, "I am the happiest elephant in the world!" And he literally pranced forward.

Now Big Bill remembered a short cut to a favorite sleeping place of his, and naturally he made for this path now.

"Tra-la-la!" he sang, and pushed his way between two big trees.

Then something went wrong. The more he struggled forward the more tightly wedged he became between the trees, and push as he might he could not free himself. Too late he realized he had grown broader and fatter during the last few years. Finally he gave up struggling, wishing he had listened to the good advice of his friend Jumbo Jim.

Darkness came down like a thick curtain, and poor old Big Bill almost cried with unhappiness, longing to be back in his cozy shed by the log camp. He waited anxiously for dawn to appear, and then, to his great joy, he heard Jumbo Jim's voice in the distance with a search party.

"Hi, Jim!" called Bill, and then paused to listen intently to the sound of the searchers drawing nearer and nearer. Suddenly a tiny monkey appeared in a branch above him.

"Don't call, Big Bill," he whispered, "or you will lose your freedom. You'll soon get away and then everything will be lovely."

"No!" he cried to the monkey. "I'm not going to take the risk. I was silly to run away, and I don't want freedom if this is a specimen of it," and he let out a bellow that quickly brought Jumbo Jim to his aid.

A little later the trees had been pulled aside to release Big Bill, and contentedly he went back to the camp, never to run away again.

"You were right, Jim," he said to his pal that evening, "and that monkey and I were wrong. After all I must be better off here or I wouldn't have been too fat to get between those trees. Come along, old man, let's give this log a heave, and then heigho for the shed, supper, and a cozy snooze!"

And it was a willing and happy worker elephant who seized the big log with his trunk, and lumbered off with it to the water's edge.

A Few of Nature's Night Helpers

By Louise C. Hastings

NATURE needs workers in the night as well as during the day. Birds and insects feed all day long but they also feed all night. There are many animals who work in the day and there are also very interesting animal night workers. Boys and girls do not often see them for they are fast asleep while the night-workers are about their business. Who are some of these workers of the darkness that we so seldom see by day?

Do you know that there are flowers that keep their odors to themselves during the day, but which, when daylight fades, let their secrets out to the breezes? That is Nature's way of keeping her night forces of moths at work.

As you drive or walk along country roadways, from dusk through the night, you will see tall spires with yellow blossoms wide open. These are evening primroses. Another name is night willow herb. Smell them; they are quite fragrant. By day these spires have a scraggly appearance, but at night they are beautiful. Sphinx moths, one kind of flying creature of the darkness, seek their nectar deep down the slender tubes. And there are other twilight fliers—but to see them you will have to be on hand after sunset.

When the moths start hunting at dusk other flowers open—one the night-flower catchfly. A field of this is filled with insects, and the air is sweet with perfume to attract these visitors. Isn't it strange that catchfly which blooms in the daylight has no fragrance at all?

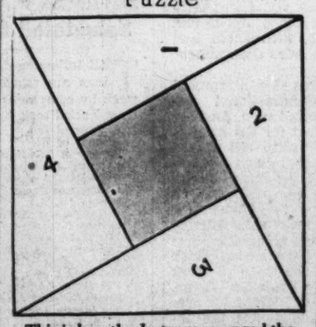
Perhaps some of you boys and girls have a moonflower growing on your piazza. This is a relative of the morning glory. It opens its large pure white flowers only to night-flying moths whose long tongues can drain its nectar.

But why should Nature need sweet-scented flowers to open at night? Each moth, seeking sweet nectar, carries off in his body precious pollen dust which another plant is waiting for. This is called plant fertilization. Moths love sweets, blossoms need pollen dust. If you sit on a screened-in piazza after your light is on, you will see all sorts of insects clamoring for admittance. They are all "on duty" hunting for sweet nectar.

Close to the ground, looking more like an old gray stone than anything else, is another night worker—one of Nature's best. Your friend hop toad is not the lazy creature you may think him. His orders are "Eat!" and he obeys. He keeps feasting on insects, enjoying big and little ones. If you are so fortunate as to see one of these friends of our gardens at work, you will notice that he sits perfectly still. But perhaps your eyes will not be sharp enough to see him shoot out his tongue and catch his prey. He works very rapidly and you will have to watch closely to catch him at it.

Another night helper is the bat—a creature whose body is covered with soft, silky fur, like that of a mouse. Yes, he flies, though he is not a bird. While the toad sits quietly and hunts, the bat flies continuously. He holds his mouth wide open and it is full of sharp teeth.

Answer to Folded Square Puzzle



This is how the Jester rearranged the four triangles to form two squares.

Keep Those Happy Moments

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What's Going On In the Arts

"Jalna"

RKO-RADIO'S adaptation of Mazo de la Roche's prize-winning novel, "Jalna," was placed on exhibition Saturday night at the Keith Memorial Theater. The story lends itself to screen adaptation, with its vivid picture of a vigorous, independent family living on its ancestral acres in Ontario. The screen play is not the novel, but it captures to a degree the atmosphere of the place and the flavor of its people.

It is, however, uneven. Its best sequence is that showing the reception of the two brides at Jalna. Another good scene is that of the song-fest at Maurice Vaughan's; though the heavy drinking of Vaughan here and elsewhere in the film will not be amusing to all patrons. The more intimate episodes are less successful. The love scenes and the scene of Eden's self-destruction do not ring true.

The acting, too, is uneven. Jessie Ralph in the "fat" role of the beldame grandmother, Nigel Bruce as the disreputable Maurice and Clifford Severn as the enfant terrible, Wakefield, are most satisfactory. Kay Johnson is a rather colorless Alayne, Ian Hunter a conventional Renny, and Peggy Wood overacts Meg. The photography is good but not distinguished.

Museum Exhibit: No. 7

FOR the seventh offering in the series of masterpieces shown individually each week throughout the summer, there is on display at the Museum of Fine Arts the portrait of "A Woman with a Bible," by Franz Hals. The scene shifts from Spain, which has been represented in the last three weekly selections.

Going northward to Holland we encounter a fresh and more comprehensible development in the arts. The pictures may be enjoyed for direct impact, for immediate human appeal, and for a palpable earthiness. The Dutch harbored no medieval memories, maintained no restricting traditions; the world of fact which surrounded them sufficed as material for depiction. The peasant, the city-dweller, fowl, flowers, dwellings were portrayed with an aptness which became the envy of painters abroad. To this day most of the academicians abroad paint with leaning toward the Dutch. Somehow the democratic nature of their subjects anticipates the trends in subsequent centuries.

Franz Hals is approximately contemporary with Rembrandt (he was slightly older). In common with Rembrandt he had a preference for personal portraiture. But Rembrandt surpassed him in seeking deeper sources of expression, in transcending the material and penetrating to the spiritual. Hals was content with a good, hearty outward portrayal, in which he revealed the robust forms, the gay facial features, the mobile movement of the models.

The Boston Museum picture by exception is serious. It is marked for the large summarizing stroke applied with boldness and skill by the Dutchman. It was painted in the later days of his career, when he subordinated color to the effect of light and shadow. This is the pictorial counterpart of the camera portrait. Until the camera was invented, the method was no doubt the most practical for achieving a total outward image. Today such a method seems outdated, and it is pathetic to witness many painters carrying it on, inasmuch as their schooling has shoved them in this direction. Hals's work still looks fresh to our eyes because of the brilliance of his gift. D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitts; objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; fifteenth century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callott; etchings by Frank Benson and Felix Buhot. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Will reopen Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 4; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. Water colors by Homer, Sargent, MacKnight, Whorf and O'Hara. Through Sept. 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily, also holidays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions for August. Drawings, paintings and figures modeled in plasticine by children; also by members of the Copper Craft Club of the Children's Museum, hand-wrought objects in copper, silver and iron.

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German painting, drawing, and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and Modern Prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Garo Studios—Pencil sketches by Carl H. Nordstrom.

Goodman-Walker, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings of backstage by Angelo Pinto. Engravings and woodcuts by Dürer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commission selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe, and Everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—100% profit; fastest-selling 21-folder $1 assortment; 9 other boxes; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179Z Lincoln, Boston.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-5, Mass.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-92, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED athletic, physical education director desires position with large company or school; teach, speak Spanish well; Univ. Illinois graduate. Write E. T. SEALEY, San Benito, Texas.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

ASK for retail price list and description of our elegant perfumes, equals finest; low prices; agents wanted; good commission. RENGER, 30 Church St., New York City.

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3 ROOM APARTMENTS
The best in living facilities at the minimum cost. Selected Tenancy.
THE REGENT
1401 Beacon St., Brookline
Near Coolidge Corner
Tel. BEAcon 3080
Nordblom Management

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
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844 Beacon St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath $37.50
87 St. Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40-$55
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35-$40
30 Hemenway St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; free refrigeration. $30 to $42.50
Apply to superintendents on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270. OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17, KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

NEWTON—7-room lower apt., newly decorated, 3 chambers, fireplace, kitchen with breakfast nook, laundry, garage; 5 min. walk to First Church, Newton. New. No. 2907-W.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST — BACK BAY, 2-4-room aviss., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

114 FENWAY
Suites of 5 and 6 large outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway
Apply to superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

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JAMAICA, N. Y.—On beautiful quiet street, modern nine room brick house, very attractive colonial design; all conveniences for easy housekeeping and comfortable home; large living room, fireplace, five bedrooms, two baths, enclosed porch; four minutes from main L. I. R. R. station or new subway; fifteen minutes to Christian Science church; $75 on lease; references. Tel. Jamaica 6-5196.

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FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions; new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 60th St. N. Y. C.

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GREENE, ME.—Woman will share simple country home with one wishing quiet study; Christian Scientist preferred. E. A. DICKEY "Killcroft."

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LUND Watch Expert: Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston Street.

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West St., Boston

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ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. K. AUTO VAN CO
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed
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PLEASANTAIRE—Quiet country home for rest and study; all conveniences, beautiful grounds; reasonable rates. Mrs. T. M. Shafer, Dansville, N. Y. Tel. Dansville 818F6.

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CAPE COD—Pleasant View, Mattapoisett, Mass., near Ye Bedford. Route 6—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn; nearby swimming, golf. MRS. J. G. DUNSEITH. Tel. 1.

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N. Y. C., 135 East 33rd St., Apt. 4-E—Comfortable, attractive, light rooms; $5 and $4.50. Lexington 2-0424.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St. N. W.—Exclusive home desires two refined guests; conv. to business; home cooking. Decatur 1751

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WASHINGTON D. C.—One nicely furnished room; private home; convenient to cars and bus; reasonable. Phone Adams 2375.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Girard St. N. W.—Large front room, twin beds, southern exposure; southern cooking. Tel. Adams 3760.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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GOVERNESS—Experienced, children 1 year up; college graduate; go anywhere; drive car; references. T-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' exp. in charge of accounting dept of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PRIVATE summer home on Cape Ann, fine bathing beach, spacious grounds. For information write F. R. Jones, Annisquam, Mass. Tel. Gloucester 2895-W. Open until Oct. 15.

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SEA PINES ADULT CAMP
From August 25th on, the facilities of this excellently equipped camp are offered to adults. Small cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes, with private beach; wholesome food; $15 per week. Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

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2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Fur Coats, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined, Stored. $12
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
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Excellent Food
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Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

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GAS—OIL GREASING TIRES
Court and Spring Sts.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
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154 TURNER STREET

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The Coffee House
LUNCHEON - AFTERNOON TEA SUPPER
Good Parking
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Miller and Webster Corner
34 HAMMOND STREET

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MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
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Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp and Face—Permanent Waving
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Ready Saturday Noon
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CANDIES, FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES
"Better Foods at Fair Prices"
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DELIVERY SERVICE

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
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announces
the premier showing of a complete assemblage of
I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
110 LISBON STREET

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Now in Progress
SALE OF
NoMEND SILK STOCKINGS
ALL FIRST QUALITY SERVICE—CHIFFON

Reg. $1.00	Reg. $1.35
85c Pr.	$1.05
3 Pr. $2.40	3 Pr. $3.00
SAVE 60c on 3 Pair	SAVE $1.05 on 3 Pair

Mail Orders Gladly Filled
OWEN, MOORE'S
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Langley's
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Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

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10 Brown St. Tel. 4-2196
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery
We Appreciate Your Patronage
Choice Gifts for All Occasions
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

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Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

New Knox Hats
Fall Models
Are Smarter Than Ever!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

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Complete Funeral Services
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The New Schick Shaver
Price $15.00
AN ELECTRICAL SHAVING DEVICE
No lathering—no blades.
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Bring Your Refrigeration Problems to
E. Anton Furniture Inc.
Household Furnishings
Antiques
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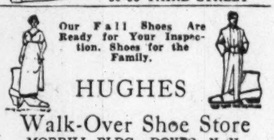

Our Fall Shoes Are Ready for Your Inspection. Shoes for the Family.
HUGHES
Walk-Over Shoe Store
MORRILL BLDG., DOVER, N. H.

COLD PACK CANNERS
7 Cans $1.49

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VARNEY'S LAUNDRY
80 Waldron Street Telephone 1075
First Class Service in Laundry Work
Curtain and Blanket Specialists

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Home Made Chicken Pies
20c each
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WE MAKE Loveliness LOVELIER
TEL. 1195
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING — PERMANENT WAVING
AND ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
458 CENTRAL AVENUE DOVER, N. H.

Prepare Now for School and College Opening
Lothrops-Farnham Company
CLOTHES HATS SHOES
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LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

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F. S. ROBERTS
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Dealer in
Choice Western Beef, Pork, Lamb, Fish
Oysters, Clams and Lobsters

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Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359

DOYLE & SMITH
The Official Girl Scout Store
GORDON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
NELLY DON DRESSES—LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY
SECOND FLOOR
553 Main Street Tel. 317

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Dry Goods—Ladies' and Misses' Apparel
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WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
J. J. MORIN
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
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Depot Sq. Auto Supply
Next to City Hall
Tires - MOHAWK - Tubes
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MOONEY'S AUGUST SALE
Now in Progress
Store Wide Reductions
Furniture for Every Room in the House
A. A. MOONEY
Franklin and West Central Streets

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Sts. Phone 5644

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing
73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 282

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SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging
and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
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Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

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804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
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General Hardware
Household Supplies
Lawn and Garden Tools
DuPont Paint
Manchester Hardware Co.
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Leading Upholsterers
CARPET CLEANING
MATTRESS MAKING
209 MANCHESTER STREET

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

DON'T just hope your stockings will wear well—be sure they will by buying No Mend Hosiery. Ladies' Full Fashioned and Service Weight—
84c-$1.09-$1.29
JAMES W. HILL CO.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 573
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan
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THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St

J. R. Lorah & Co.
DRUG STORE
Elizabeth Arden's
Beauty Preparations
Bellevue Avenue

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REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
136 Bellevue Ave. Telephone 317

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Telephone 943

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Insurance—Real Estate
Complete Insurance Service
Specializing in ANNUITIES
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BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Many Useful Gifts at
A. F. ROBERTS
Paint and China Store
Specials in the latest Chromium Plate, Covered Dishes, Cake Plates, Candle Sticks, and other designs.
Beautiful Glass Trays at $1.00.
Be sure to come in
116 MAIN STREET

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LYNCHBURG

BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
High Class Jewelers and Opticians
Telephone 1668
919 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
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THE
New Fall Silks
Are Here for Your Choosing
Priced at 79c a Yard
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. at 35th Street
PHONE 702 for
KAMO COAL!

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby St., Cor. Main

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

Dial 4-8661 WILLARD BATTERIES
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

Didenhover & Du Bois
Incorporated
505 E. Grace, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Watch for REAL VALUE in Bargains Here

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Know who makes your Furs!
Buy them here with confidence in our great August Sale of
ANNIS FURS
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, August 13, 14, 15

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 Fourth Avenue Phone 9103

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 36th Street

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412, L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 2-5026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 5 daily except Saturday. 103 Commercial Bldg.
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NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Lake Residents can get good service when they leave their orders in our Pure Food Departments. Special attention to packing. Phone 27141.
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Add New Things to Your Home and Save!
THE AUGUST SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
Is in Full Swing at the "Bay"
New things for new homes, and bright things for old homes. Hundreds of Winnipeggers are adding pieces this Fall! They're saving money too, by taking advantage of August sale prices.
Furniture, Fifth Floor

You can whip our cream—but you can't beat our milk.
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairy Ltd.
"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-8-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE. SIZE 1 TO 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

THE WINNIPEG
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Co. Ltd.
Phone 39 295
658 St. Matthews Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section

THE D. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.

A GREAT STORE TO SERVE YOU YOUR FAMILY YOUR HOME
Shopping Service, Regent 4400

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
228 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
Dyes, Naphtha Gas, Brasso, Shoe Polish and Snap
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B. 4615

LONDON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-1

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
228-236 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

Gown? Hat? Coat?
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Also stores at Stratford and Galt

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Local Classified

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Sloane 6495

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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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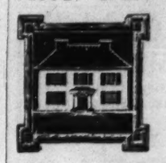

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Lack of Transmission Plants Only Bar to Television Shows

Erection of television transmitting stations is the only obstacle remaining to public introduction of television, Philo T. Farnsworth, California television inventor, declared recently before a group of newspaper men and engineers at the first public showing of his visual radiocasting apparatus in Philadelphia. He said, however, that this transmitter obstacle was in a fair way of being removed.

An invited audience watched films consisting of a group of chorus girls dancing, Mickey Mouse and an orchestra on a small television screen built into a radio cabinet at the Television Laboratories, Inc., in the Chestnut Hill section of the city.

Mr. Farnsworth's demonstration also constituted the first public showing by any of the so-called "big three," including himself, the Radio Corporation of America and the Philco Company, with whom Mr. Farnsworth was formerly associated.

Pictures Clear and Sharp

Observers at the Philadelphia demonstration stated that despite the smallness of the screen, which was only 8½ by 7 inches, the moving figures had a surprising clarity and definition, even when there were a dozen or more people in a scene. Mr. Farnsworth said, however, that there would be no trouble in reproducing pictures of any desired size. He proposed an optical projector similar to a motion picture projector. Later he showed a 15-inch image produced directly from wire sources rather than from television signals received through the air.

In the two demonstrations Mr. Farnsworth used a scanning definition of 240 lines an inch with a frame speed of 24 images a second. These were transmitted on ultra shortwaves at a frequency of 44 megacycles of a wave length of 6.8 meters. The television receiver's output was, of course, connected to a cathode ray tube which projected its energy onto a screen on its butt end.

A screen of zinc orthosicilate was used experimentally for the pictures received by radio. This gave the pictures a greenish tinge. A combination of calcium tungstate and other substances was used to receive the wire pictures which reproduced in black-and-white like a photographic film.

Wire Pictures Better

In the wire picture demonstration the radiocasting studio was not more than 30 or 40 feet from the screen, but, according to Mr. Farnsworth, the image reproduction in the radio cabinet would have been just as distinct over a 30-mile radius. The radio images, despite their clarity, could not be considered as perfect as the wire images because of oscillations which distorted them at times. Mr. Farnsworth stated, however, that this difficulty would not be encountered in a station using higher power.

On the Farnsworth television screen the impulses travel at a speed of 2,000,000 a second. A coil placed around the "oscillight," or receiving tube, reduces the spot of light to a pin point which traverses the screen 6000 times a second.

Thus in his oscillight and scanning method does Mr. Farnsworth differ from the RCA system. His oscillight corresponds to the RCA kinescope. In the actual reproduction of images the television signals are impressed upon the grid of the oscillight. This in turn causes the spot of light to be modulated in accordance with the picture that is being transmitted.

In the Farnsworth receiving set a hot cathode ray tube is used. For the transmitter, however, Mr. Farnsworth has developed a cold cathode tube, which has no filament and employs a high vacuum.

* * *

Television has taken another forward step in Britain along lines similar to American developments. The British Post Office is to construct a special television cable from London to Birmingham. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the United States is already building its coaxial television cable from New York to Philadelphia.

Great Britain is thus laying the ground for network television. At present the greatest distance which radio images can be transmitted is about 50 miles. If the cable experiment is successful, the cable will be extended to Leeds and Edinburgh.

Even if the cable does not fulfill the expectations of British engineers with regard to television, it will constitute a remarkable advance in British telephony. The new cable is a dual purpose type capable of carrying 200 simultaneous telephone conversations. At present there are only 17 direct trunk lines between London and Birmingham each capable of a single conversation.

(A Monday Short-Wave Feature.)

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

60

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Are there more than two mistakes in the following: "There was a dog and cat laying on the grass"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Was Ishmael the elder brother of Abraham? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Was Charles A. Lindbergh the first person to fly across the Atlantic? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is helium the lightest gas? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is "skiis" the correct plural of "ski"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Does any Bible chapter end with a comma? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is Herbert Hoover's middle name "Clark"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Did Defoe write "Gulliver's Travels"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is it true that the Orinoco is the second longest river in South America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Did Shakespeare write the play, "Caesar and Cleopatra"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

Reception Committee

A Raccoon Family Is Ready to Welcome the New Guests at the Zoological Gardens in Bristol, Eng. The Photograph Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Miss J. R. Dyke of Bristol.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Christchurch, N. Z.

IN A southern city of New Zealand two persons who were being married decided that instead of spending money on wedding festivities, they would give the sum thus saved, about £50, to provide a dinner for the children of the unemployed.

The arrangements were put in the hands of the Salvation Army and a delightful function resulted. Preparations were made for seating 800 children, and applications were received on behalf of another hundred, relays having to be arranged for to accommodate them all.

Thus, by the kind thoughtfulness and unselfishness of these persons in making such a sacrifice, 900 children were cared for and made happy.

What They Say

Bright Future for Farmers

"The outstanding discoveries that have marked the rise of the chemical industries guarantee a future that is bright with promise for the farmers of the United States."—*Wheeler McMillen, editor, the Country Home.*

Butchery as War

"If the word 'Butchery' were universally substituted for 'War,' it would probably be a greater influence for peace than any amount of organized propaganda."—*Bruce Barton.*

Administrative Policies

"The only way to extend the federal power safely and intelligently is to prove the need overwhelmingly in each specific case."—*Walter Lippmann.*

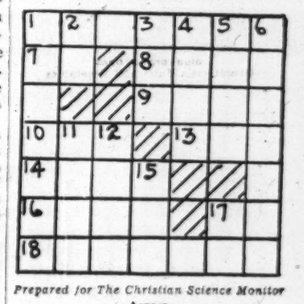
Wars

"Most of the recent great wars have not been economic wars, but outbreaks of collective frenzy."—*Andre Maurois.*

Cast Out the Fear

"Digestion is best performed when one does not fear indigestion."—*Dr. Abraham Myerson, Tufts College Medical School.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 126



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Kind of trumpet
7—Interjection
8—Bird
9—Agreement
10—A cereal grass
13—Clear profit
14—Cuts off
16—A great lake
17—Pronoun
18—Geometric lines

Down

1—Man's name
2—Behold
3—A textile fabric
4—Persia
5—At one time
6—Stinging plants
11—Long ago
12—Heroic
15—Ocean
17—Mountain (abbr.)

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Hawaiian 'Stone Age' Mountain Quarry Is Made Experts Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Quarries, in which were fashioned the primitive stone implements of Hawaii before the white man came, are to be examined late this summer by an expedition organized by the Hawaiian Academy of Science.

These quarries are nearly 14,000 feet above sea level at the summit of Mauna Kea, volcanic mountain on the island of Hawaii.

Here Hawaiians for centuries made their weapons and stone utensils to be carried down to seashore villages and transported to other islands. Great mounds of stone chippings remain to tell the story.

Near the quarries is a small lake, frozen much of the year. It is believed the natives made their implements here in order to utilize freezing to make the stone chip more easily.

Boys—A Recipe for Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Success in life, as defined by the youth conference held in connection with the district Rotary conference held recently in this city, means "a fair income, a house to live in, and whatever is required to make a reasonable person happy."

A report of the conference is made up of excerpts from the discussions of boys from all over the Pacific Northwest. On the subject of "personal liberty" are recorded these pertinent remarks: "Modern human existence is entirely interdependent; every action influences some other person"; and "the cost of crime in the U. S. A. is between 10 and 15 billion dollars, and the cost of education between two and three billion dollars."

In regard to youthful criminals: "One of the big things we need is sympathy, a desire to pull the other fellow along, not to baby them but to encourage them. If a boy has no parents to help him there may be some fellow who would be willing and glad to act for him in the capacity of a parent."

On the subject of drinking, the following are among observations made: "I think the fellow who drinks does so because he thinks it is smart. Some weak fellows drink because other fellows do, but chiefly they drink because their parents drink. I think the influence and habits of parents explain most of the drinking of our young people. I think that when young folk see that drinking makes a fool of adults it keeps them from drinking."

On the question of playing fair, one youthful speaker contributed this: "Crookedness and unfair play have reaped large financial gains but you have yourself to live with after all, and all the physical and financial gains do not equal at all the mental results that come from fair play. To have a lot of money does not count as much as having an idea that you have done good."

The youth work of this district is under the direction of Elam J. Anderson, president of Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Aug. 18

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, and WIXAL, 15.25mc.

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 6140, 11870,15210 and 21.540kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6080kc.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]

Costs of New York City Grow 29 P. C. in 10 Years

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The number of employees on the city pay roll has increased 29 per cent in the past 10 years and city costs have increased 51 per cent, while the population has increased only 20 per cent, according to a pamphlet, entitled "Food for Thought," issued by the Citizens Budget Commission yesterday. The growth in city expenditures is given as from $409,405,316 in 1925 to $619,813,789 for 1935.

Payroll increases have been from $237,669,391 in 1925 to $320,982,118 today; payment on debt, from $105,574,282 in 1925 to $180,376,854 today; public welfare, from $12,634,555 in 1925 to $37,002,909 today; and other costs from $39,869,711 in 1925 to $51,793,691 today.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, 1:10 p. m., Sept. 25.

United States

California

Coronado: Grammar School Auditorium, E Street, between Sixth and Seventh, 3 p. m., Aug. 18.

Glendale: Alexander Theater, 216 North Brand Boulevard, 12 m., Aug. 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 23.

Massachusetts

Plymouth: Memorial Hall, Plymouth Memorial Building, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 18.

Rhode Island

Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 20.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ovens in the Bible

SINCE the Bible contains various literal and metaphorical references to ovens, it is of interest to note how they were used at that period. Large earthen jars were often employed as ovens; while sometimes a hole about 3 feet deep and 3 feet across was dug in the ground and its sides plastered with mud or cement.

In either case, a fire was lighted inside and was fed by such quick-burning fuel as stubble (Mal. 4:1), twigs (I Kings 17:12), or by the "grass, which is today in the field, and tomorrow is cast into the oven" (Luke 12:28). When the oven was sufficiently heated, its inside walls, which had become blackened (cf. Lam. 5:10), were wiped clean; thin pieces of dough were then applied to them and were baked quickly.

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

6

(By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies)

JOHNSON is the only cognomen besides *Smith* to be borne by more than a million Americans. Its bearers in 1935 number about 1,109,000, and could, therefore, repopulate the Borough of Queens, or more than repopulate the State of Oregon. A large proportion of these bearers are located north and west of Chicago, where Scandinavian use generally makes the *Johnsons* more numerous than the *Smiths*. To the Scandinavians it is a convenient substitute for such names as *Johanson, Johansson,* and *Jansson*. Outside of the Northwest, *Johnson* is still sixth or seventh among leading names, largely because of English antecedents. Although it has a northern English pattern, it is broadly used in England; in Scotland and Ireland it is displaced by *Johnston*. Many Americans evidently use *Johnson* in lieu of *Johnston*, as there has been a shift in emphasis since colonial times. In meaning *Johnson* is scarcely to be distinguished from *Jones, Jackson, Jenkins, Johnston,* and *Johns*.

Jones is practically as common in England and Wales as is *Smith*, but in the United States drops to fifth position, surpassed in numbers by *Smith, Johnson, Brown,* and *Williams*. This is because *Jones* has a narrower ancestral area than have these other names. *Jones* is, nevertheless, broadly used in England and in lower ratio in Ireland. In the whole of England and Wales, one person in seventy-five bears the name; in northern Wales, one person in seven. Imagine going down a street in northern Wales and asking for Mr. Jones or even Mr. John Jones! Compared with other popular American designations, *Jones* is little used as a translation; an occasional American *Jones* is really a German *Tschantz* or a French *Jonnes*.

(Next Monday: "King," "Lewis," and "Martin")

Quotation for Today

IN ZEAL to run, forgetting how to fly,
The ostrich gained the earth, but lost the sky.
—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Obviously Fallacious

"Have you a good biography?" said the minister at the bookstore.

"Yes, indeed, sir," replied the clerk. "Have you read 'The Wealthy Preacher'?"

"Perhaps you misunderstood me," insisted the minister. "I never read fiction."

Young Financier

Willie: "Tell me a story, Uncle Jake."

Uncle Jake: "What about?"

Willie: "About a little boy who had an uncle that took him to the grocery store and bought him some candy."

Puzzling Pamphlets

"I hear Jinks has got a job with the railroad. What sort of position is it?"

"He's in the puzzle department."

"What do you mean?"

"He makes out the timetables."—*Grit.*

Pun

"Well, is this hut enough for you?" asked the Ethiopian, as he ushered his bride into their new house.—*Windsor Daily Star.*

Daily Anecdote

Roosevelt on Money

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt was leaving the White House, after completing his full term as President, he was tendered the presidency of a large corporation at a salary of $100,000 a year. He declined the offer and became associate editor of The Outlook at a salary of $12,000 a year.

He did not believe it proper for a man leaving the Presidency to make commercial use of his name or prestige. He did feel, however, that ex-Presidents should be pensioned. He said that he did not need one, as he could make a living by writing; but he cited the case of Grover Cleveland, who was obliged to live very frugally until he was made a trustee of the Equitable Life at a salary of $25,000 a year.

"A president who entertains much can save very little money," he remarked. "The last time I entertained a distinguished foreign visitor with a state dinner I said to Mrs. Roosevelt: 'There goes another child's schooling for a year.'"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Glass Tables

A WROUGHT-IRON worker left his forge and wandered over to where men were wrecking a store building. A large plate glass window was broken, and an idea was born. The man bought the broken window for a small sum and carried it to his workshop. He cut the glass into squares, ovals, and diamond shapes, and of each piece he made a glass-topped table with a wrought-iron base.

Some of the iron bases he left plain, others he enameled in bright colors. One of these he gave as a wedding present to the daughter of a prosperous friend. The table was much admired and orders began to come in. Now the iron worker confines his activities to the making of charming glass-topped tables such as every housewife likes.—L. E. M.

Brevities

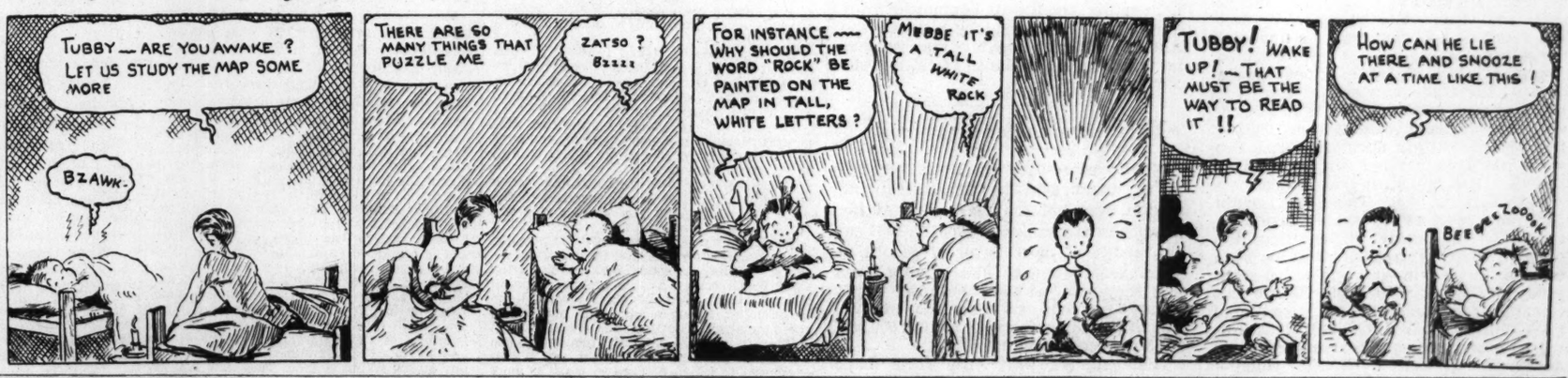
St. Louis Post Dispatch: Prof. Einstein has announced a new theory of space and matter, but the nine or ten of us who understood relativity are not going to be lured away by this latest whimsy. We're standing pat.

Detroit Free Press: It is whispered that Huey will allow the people of Louisiana to go through the form of an election when the time comes for him to start a second term in the Senate.

San Francisco Chronicle: You can now go from one place to another twice as quickly as you could a few years ago. This gives you more time after arrival to wonder why you did it.

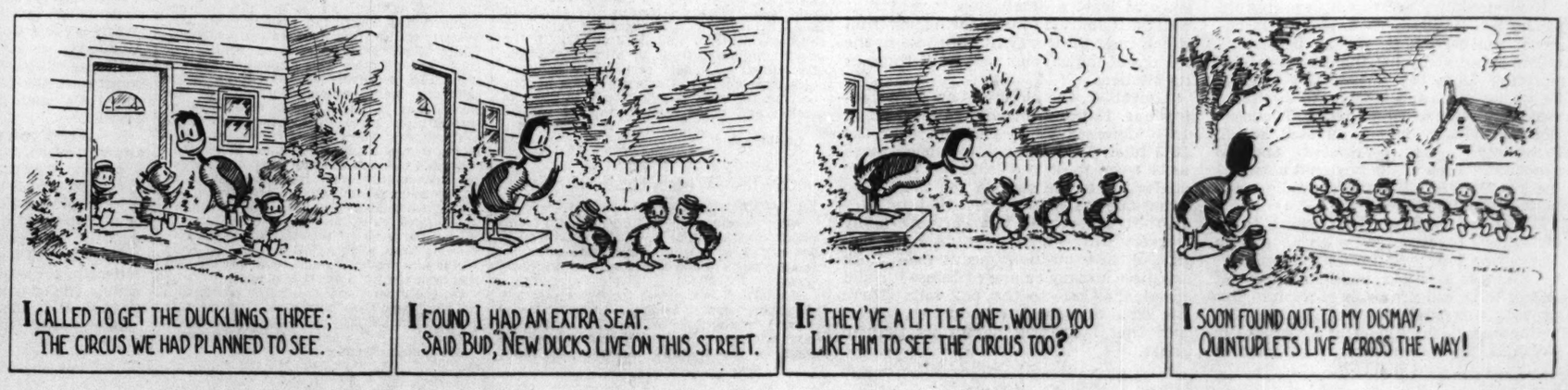
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*When a Pillow's Worth More Than a Treasure*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY — ARE YOU AWAKE ? LET US STUDY THE MAP SOME MORE
BZAWK-
THERE ARE SO MANY THINGS THAT PUZZLE ME
ZATSO ? Bzzzz
FOR INSTANCE — WHY SHOULD THE WORD "ROCK" BE PAINTED ON THE MAP IN TALL, WHITE LETTERS ?
MEBBE IT'S A TALL WHITE ROCK
TUBBY! WAKE UP! — THAT MUST BE THE WAY TO READ IT !!
HOW CAN HE LIE THERE AND SNOOZE AT A TIME LIKE THIS !
BEEDLE-LOODLE

The Adventures of Waddles—*Quintuplets*

By THE HAGERS


I CALLED TO GET THE DUCKLINGS THREE; THE CIRCUS WE HAD PLANNED TO SEE.
I FOUND I HAD AN EXTRA SEAT. SAID BUD, "NEW DUCKS LIVE ON THIS STREET.
IF THEY'VE A LITTLE ONE, WOULD YOU LIKE HIM TO SEE THE CIRCUS TOO?"
I SOON FOUND OUT, TO MY DISMAY, - QUINTUPLETS LIVE ACROSS THE WAY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Three Little Pigs

Scene: Chicago Stockyards.
Time: An August afternoon, 1935.

FIRST PORKER: You can be amused at the situation if you like. Frankly, I don't feel in the mood for levity. Of course, there's a lot more room around here for us. But it doesn't add to my happiness.

Second Porker: Nor to mine. Why, do you realize that only 34,000 of us have arrived here in the last several days. I'd say it's getting positively lonely.

Third Porker: But you two are blue because you're just thinking of yourselves. What you should do is think of *them*—the human beings. This hurts them more than it does us. It isn't just that the price of pork is high. Why, their very philosophy of economics is being upset. Don't you think it's amusing to hear them talk about abundance being the reason for unemployment and then have to close part of these stockyards and lay a lot more workers off because we pigs are getting scarce?

First Porker: Well, of course, if you look at it that way—

Second Porker: I get it! I get it! Ha-ha-ha.

Third Porker: I heard one of the attendants tell a reporter that you'd have to go back to 1878—horse and buggy days, all right—to find a time when this district has handled so few of us. And the reporter said he guessed there were more hams in the theater than in the stockyard.

First Porker: Not bad for a reporter. They don't have much sense of humor.

Third Porker: You know, while I've been standing around here practically alone the last few days I've been thinking. You give these humans all they can use, and they can't use it. They call it overproduction. Prices drop. Result, unemployment. Give them the opposite. Result, the same. But of course it's not simply abundance or scarcity that they have to work for, but a balance of output among all their commodities, so that workers will be able to get a fair price for their goods and thus be able to buy other workers' products.

First Porker: What stops these humans from getting that balance?

Second Porker: I've heard some of the men around here say it's because human beings are too much like hogs.

First Porker: Being hogs never hurt us any.

Third Porker: No, maybe not. But when human beings are hogs, they don't seem so able as we are to save themselves from the Big Bad Wolf.

Britain Faces a Choice

AT THE next general election, now drawing near, the British people will be asked not merely to choose between national government and party government; on the assumption that they will vote for the latter, they will also be asked to indicate what kind of government they want, and what jobs it ought to undertake.

The urge of events is taking this matter out of the hands of politicians and thrusting upon them issues that will have to be faced. Facts are presenting problems which cannot be solved in the Conservative way, or the Liberal way, or the Labor way, or even in the way that has hitherto been adopted by the National Government. They can be dealt with only by novel ways designed to deal with a situation whose full significance has only recently been realized.

It is well to understand what has been done by Britain's National Government in order to appreciate the still bigger thing that remains to be done. The first is a very fine achievement—the financial rot stopped, sound finance re-established (budgets being balanced, money made cheap), the trade balance restored, the home markets vivified, exports increased, and unemployment reduced from 3,000,000 to 2,000,000. Britain during the last two years has gone further on the road to recovery than any other great nation.

Yet all is not well. There are certain disturbing aspects of the situation in regard to the future no less than the present. The very prosperity that has been created in certain areas is a lop-sided prosperity. But the figure of 2,000,000 that remains as the number of the unemployed is obstinately persistent. And it is disturbing to note that certain areas that were depressed even before the trade slump—in northeastern England, in south Wales and parts of Scotland—do not profit much by the recovery of the rest of the country.

New industries are rapidly growing up in the South. Southern England has become prosperous—it seems preternaturally prosperous, for the North is still suffering from the blight, and sending its young men and women to swell the vast population around London. The location of industry is not directed at all. Prosperity is not distributed. And no account is taken of the fact that a declining population will leave a smaller proportion of able-bodied workers.

These are problems which have to be considered together and with an eye on the future. They will not solve themselves by chance. The old methods solely of laissez faire will not bring order into this growing threat of chaos.

These facts are generally recognized in England. The recognition is revealed in the demands for planning put forward alike by the Socialists and by the left-wing Conservatives; by the support accorded to Mr. Lloyd George's proposed program; by the report of the commissioner for the distressed areas; and by the proposals a group of social reformers have advanced in "The Next Five Years."

Here, then, is a fundamental issue which will be debated at the next general election—Is the National Government to deal with these problems piecemeal, departmentally, very tentatively, with as much of the old laissez faire as possible, or is it to accept all these problems as in their essence one problem, demanding a powerful superdepartmental machinery to grapple with it, and to plan the attack on it from the center, making use of all the resources of the state?

For Visibility in Taxation

PAYING for government is everybody's responsibility. Whenever the impression gains footing that one group or class can order all the spending and that another group or class must do all the paying, there is danger ahead. Whether the spending is done by a financial or military oligarchy at the expense of the poor, or by the poor at the expense of the rich, the seeds of trouble are being sown. Authority and responsibility must go together.

For this reason, competent critics of the Roosevelt tax program, including many of liberal views, have been urging that an extension of visible taxes into the lower income brackets is an indispensable counterpoise to the imposition of heavier rates on large incomes and inheritances.

Now the Senate Finance Committee has adopted this view. It has proposed reduction of the personal exemptions in the income tax law to $800 for single persons and $2000 for married persons, with increased surtaxes from the very beginning of the scale. A move in this direction is a marked improvement in the Administration measure—if the Administration will still own it.

It should immediately be explained that this policy does not and ought not necessarily connote a heavier total tax burden on people of small means. Taxes which now bear upon them indirectly and perhaps with less fairness ought to be correspondingly removed. The need is not to collect more from the little fellow but to collect in a way that he will know what he is paying and hence how he is affected by congressional appropriations.

With revenue coming from this source it should be possible, even incumbent, to repeal the excise or "nuisance" taxes on soaps, toothpaste, matches, gasoline, oil, and so forth. But there is another and heavier kind of invisible taxation which weighs upon the small consumers as much as any sales tax. In fact, it is a sales tax, the major proceeds of which do not reach the Government. It is the tariff.

A judicious downward revision of the tariff would relieve the person of small means more than the visible income tax would press upon him. That should be part of the congressional calendar at next session.

Aside from the income tax extension the principal change made by the Senate committee in the bill passed by the House of Representatives is the substitution of a higher estate tax in place of a separate inheritance tax. This is a simpler procedure and avoids the penalty which the President's plan would have placed upon a fortune left entirely or mainly to one inheritor. Another change is the permission given to business firms to redeclare their capitalization for purposes of the excess profits tax—but with a countervailing increase in the capital stock tax.

Altogether, the Senate committee draft offers a slight hope that by resisting the handicap of hurry Congress may yet give the tax bill the semblance of fairly well-rounded legislation.

More Income for Everybody

THOSE who sifted the flour, kneaded the dough, kept the kitchen clean and the oven hot for the baking of the American national income loaf in 1934 got less bread but more flavor of justice in their slice than they had in 1929. Last year they received $33,109,000,000, which was 67.5 per cent of the national income, and which compares with $51,088,000,000, or 65 per cent of the 1929 total.

These figures have just been made public in a study by Robert R. Nathan, Chief of the Bureau of Economic Research of the Department of Commerce. They show at least a small step toward that wider distribution of purchasing power on which rests the prosperity of those in the parlors of industry as well as of those in its kitchens.

Altogether, the picture is an encouraging one. National income as a whole in 1934 increased by 11 per cent over the 1933 total. That the rise of labor's share as between these two years was not quite equivalent to the gain in the total is no doubt due partly to the fact that industry in the earlier year was carrying many workers with whom it might have dispensed. New business meant more work for those already employed before it could mean additions to the pay rolls. There are signs that the upturn has continued, and that labor will obtain its rightful share.

Mexican Box Seat

Book News of the Day

IN 1905 Rosa King never expected that, two years later, she would be on the train crossing the range high above Mexico City, bound for Cuernavaca to become an innkeeper. But in 1907 she was doing just that, and it is of her experiences in a strange, fascinating but often bewildering surrounding, and of herself, an Englishwoman, without business experience, that TEMPEST OVER MEXICO (Boston: Little Brown, $3) is compounded.

It wasn't the refurbishment of the 400-year-old manor house of a great *hacienda* and the transformation of it into Bella Vista that provoked the "tempest over Mexico." It was that the period of Mrs. King's plunging into the complex problems of hotel keeping synchronized with a period in which the often upset Mexico burst into furious internal activity, and that Cuernavaca was a strategic center for the comings and goings of central figures in Mexican evolution. Mrs. King not only had a box seat for the doings, but was often pulled into the fabric of them herself.

A finical historian of Mexican modern history—and a student of the lives of Maximilian and Carlotta too—might find odds and ends here and there to take exception to, in Mrs. King's book. There are always differences of opinion and construction over matters of history.

Mrs. King became so tightly bound to Mexico that even now, in 1935, she can no more leave it than an elm can take up its roots and walk away.

She made friends. Some were Official Mexico—no mean help to a woman trying to fashion a business career in an alien surrounding. Others were the Indians of the country, simple, devoted folk without whom, many times, Mrs. King's heart and strength, she says, would have failed her.

Some of these friends lived through the furies of the tempest. Some did not. But Mrs. King has been able to cause them all to live again, in a kind of majestic simplicity of which the root is the friendship and kindliness human beings may hold toward each other.

"Tempest Over Mexico" makes easy reading, but it is filled, too, with threads of philosophy spun by an intelligent thinker, confronted with the opportunity to set down a record of a period in experience having an importance beyond its own terms.

There is much in the public prints these days about Mexico. There is much for those distant from her to understand about Mexico. Much of what Mrs. King has recorded will shed light on current shades of development there. For that, Mrs. King's contribution to contemporary Mexicana is to be counted not inconsiderable. As for the autobiographical segment itself, it is a simple, graceful recounting of experience which might conceivably put stout heart into others, confronted with a task to be originated and succeeded at, and precious little background of experience to use for guideposts.

J. M.

Find the Women Who Helped

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Twitch Loads"

WHEN Jeremiah Garnet deeded Garnet Mountain to our village, we at last had a suitable tract of land for a much needed recreation center. But Garnet was covered with a snarl of undergrowth and thousands of handsome pines, oaks, birches and hackmatacks. Laborious effort alone could evolve the playground visualized by the Village Improvement Society that met in our living room at Holm Hill to plan trails, stone seats, picnic fireplaces and the like.

I yearned for a share in the trail breaking, but the men vetoed that. "Too strenuous for a woman," they declared. "Besides, a woman couldn't tote an ax."

It was humiliating . . . very, but neighbor Corinthia, renowned artist and a native of our village, was also set aside, despite her protest that she had already chopped down one tree on her own property. Corinthia and I retired, defeated but unbeaten, if you understand what I mean.

* * *

The next day Jeremiah stopped me in front of the village shoe store. "Hear there's to be a great clearing up on the mountain," he remarked.

I agreed.

"Takes the women to make things move" he continued. "You and Corinthy'll be a great team."

"We aren't invited," I returned briefly. "We don't know how to break a trail and we can't tote an ax."

"Well I snum." Jeremiah gazed at his new shoes with great concentration. He was a vigorous example of what hard work plus perseverance can accomplish. "When's the party coming off?" he asked.

"Next week," I replied.

But it didn't. Haying came on suddenly and the village men found it increasingly difficult to "get together" on a day for trail breaking. Corinthia and I apprehensively discussed the situation as we waited for the mail one morning. As we talked, Jeremiah joined us.

"Been up to Garnet this morning," he observed. "You and Corinthy couldn't manage to meet me and Puss" (Jeremiah's cherished mare) "at the mountain tomorrow, say 'round 6 a. m., could you?"

"We could," we chorused.

"Bring your axes and some food. You'll be hungry before the shadows are short," and he left us.

Before sunup the next morning, I sneaked (there's no other word for it) downstairs, collected food from the storeroom, ate my breakfast from the "pie counter" in the pantry and slipped out the back door. Cool, moist, early morning odors greeted me as a dust cloud on the Intervale Road attracted my attention. In its midst rode Jeremiah on a huge hayrack, with a figure in khaki swinging its heels from the rear. That was Corinthia.

* * *

A light breeze brought us the scent of new-mown hay from John Patch's meadow. John is one of the "Improvers" who think woman's place is in the home.

The sun tipped the dew laden pines and the white birches gleamed in the semidusk as we approached Garnet. Beyond the mountain Weston's old covered bridge was buried deep in willow shadows. Jeremiah's voice roused me.

"You girls un-lo'd the implements and such and I'll tend to Puss. Corinthy, you sort o' lay out a course for us 'n we'll foller 'long." Corinthy has an unerring eye for trail vantage points, with Jeremiah a close second. I tagged on behind, where I belonged.

The rains of centuries had washed out a shallow, tortuous gully which Corinthia followed, indicating scrub growth we must cut out and trees which must come down, eventually. We began to chop, Jeremiah wielding a woodsman's ax, Corinthia and I using light hand axes. After a period of almost speechless labor, Jeremiah looked back. "Well I snum," he exclaimed, "we've got enough brush and stuff here for two twitch-lo'ds already!"

Twitch loads! What were twitch loads? I had assisted in breaking many a trail but never to my knowledge had I met a twitch load. Jeremiah chuckled at my bewilderment. "Meg," said he, "you're sort o' rangy geared . . . you come 'long and help bunch up the first one."

* * *

Retracing our steps we piled the brush as neatly as possible, stump ends toward the foot of the mountain. When the pile was nearly as tall as we, Jeremiah said "Whoa" and we began on another. When we had piled three, he went after Puss and returned with a chain thrown over his arm. He instructed me to "catch hold" an end of the chain and together we worked it under one of the piles.

When the chain had been hooked together and Puss hitched on, the first twitch load began to move. Corinthia and I catapulted down the gully ahead of the huge, sweeping besom, and when Jeremiah, Puss and the load emerged into the sunshine, I was ready with the camera. Corinthia has somehow gained the idea that I can make a camera shutter behave.

Puss took down six twitch loads and I "twitched" two small loads by myself, largely because Corinthia said I couldn't. At midday we ate our luncheon sitting "on top of the world." When the shadows lengthened Corinthia and I picked up our tools and commenced the last descent.

It was very peaceful in those cool deeps and we trod softly, hoping . . . yes, there it was . . . a sweet, liquid, nostalgic call, a hermit thrush at vespers. Somewhere in the distance came the answering call of a Peabody bird, and we paused for a moment to receive the benediction of their songs. Then we sped on toward Jeremiah, the waiting hayrack and ultimately, the triumphal entry into the village, perched high on top of the first "twitch loads" from Garnet Mountain.

G. M. S.

The League, the Hague, and Neutrality

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The plan of stopping war set forth in the Geneva Covenant has well-known defects, and was rejected by the United States, because a surrender of neutrality is sometimes expected.

Switzerland signed the Covenant on the express condition that she would not forgo neutrality, and the Nine Power Pact later on contemplated the neutrality of China.

The older plan of mediation by neutrals suffered eclipse at Geneva, but not total eclipse, for it can still be invoked under Article 24 of the Covenant, which deals with international bureaus.

Such a bureau was set up at the Hague, and the League Council by a majority vote could instruct the League Secretariat to invoke the Hague procedure.

The mediation clauses of the Hague Convention (1907) make it clear that only neutrals may mediate, so that while all members of the League are expected to unite against an aggressor, at the Hague mediation requires strict neutrality.

Mr. John Burns resigned from the British Cabinet in 1914 because he regarded the British warning to Germany not to attack French coasts or French ships in the English Channel as a loss of British neutrality.

The Hague plan is based on the fact that neutrals themselves suffer from war, and have therefore the right to call on belligerents to accept neutral mediation.

If one belligerent is obstinate and strong the mediators collect more neutrals into the peace movement and use all the weapons which neutrality permits.

The weakness of Article 16 of the Covenant which provides for the severance of trade relations is that countries situated like Denmark or Greece or Austria prefer to remain neutral rather than risk their independence by offending strong neighbors by preventing commercial intercourse on the frontier.

What is now so urgently required is an agreement between Westminster and Washington as to which of the two plans is more practical and effective in preventing war.

If the Hague procedure is considered the better, we ought to revise the laws of neutrality in the light of the Kellogg Pact. New rules can be made regarding the supply of arms by neutrals, and regarding commerce between neutrals and belligerents. If the world would set itself to bring the Hague Convention up to date, perhaps the influence of a large number of neutrals acting in concert all the time is more likely to promote reason and peace than threats of warlike action.

R. C. HAWKIN

London, Eng.

Styles—With a Grain of Salt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading Mr. C. E.'s letter to the editor entitled "Your Chocolate Shirt Today, M'Lud?" I, as a wife (and I hope a "right-minded one") would like to express my viewpoint.

Frankly, I was glad to see an article describing men's fashions, though, to be sure, I would take some of them with as large a grain of salt as I ordinarily apply to some of the women's fashions. Certainly, men's styles change as well as ours, a little at least from year to year, and we should be kept posted on such changes. I find that, as a rule, men do not take as kindly as women sometimes wish they would to fashion changes, especially such extreme ones as dark colored shirts worn with light suits, etc. Although some of the styles described in Mrs. Keyes's article may seem a bit drastic, others are well borne out by what I have seen worn by many men whom I would hardly consider "drug-store cowboys."

Who knows but what the gentleman in question would look well in a tomato-red tie with his "crisp white shirt"—I believe the article was referring to tomato-red ties and not shirts.

(Mrs.) H. H. S.

Boston, Mass.

Italy and Blue Nile Waters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I draw your attention to Mr. Sisley Huddleston's article in "The Wide Horizon" column of the Monitor, in which he advocates giving a share of the Blue Nile Waters—those stored in or discharging from Lake Tana—to Italy, or rather to her African possessions. From all the information I have been able to gather on the subject of Lake Tana, the utilization of its water for benefiting land *now* in Italian possession is practically impossible for physical reasons.

A glance at the map shows that the Abbai, or Upper Blue Nile, flows from the south end of the lake in a well-defined channel, while Eritrea lies to the north of Lake Tana and is separated from it by some very high mountains. Naturally, however, prejudice might be caused to irrigation in the Sudan and Egypt were a reservoir, utilizing Lake Tana, mishandled. This explains frankly the concern of Great Britain in her capacity of guardian of the water rights of the Sudan and Egypt. I would add that the share of any stored water at Lake Tana has not yet been determined by Egypt and the Sudan. As the Blue Nile runs at a level which permits the command of the Gezira or that great cotton area which lies between the Blue and White Niles, it has always been assumed that the Sudan would benefit particularly by the Blue Nile waters, while the White Nile would be reserved almost exclusively for Egypt. This disposition appears reasonable, especially as Lake Tana water could be more economically used in the Sudan than in Egypt, seeing that owing to transmission losses (including evaporation) a very great proportion of the water would be lost before it reached Assouan in Egypt.

Egypt's interest in Lake Tana is academic (or sentimental) as the maximum net quantity it could possibly obtain from it (eliminating all Sudan claims) would be under 2,000,000,000 cubic meters, whereas on the White Nile there are means, such as a reservoir on Lake Albert, clearance of the Sadd (or swamp region), which could provide ten and even twenty times that quantity.

On the other hand, the Sudan could, with a Lake Tana Dam, increase its cotton area from about 200,000 acres to about 800,000 acres.

G. H. DEMPSTER

Alexandria, Egypt.

The Wide Horizon

Some Facts Beneath Politics

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE air is filled with politics, instead of things that really matter. One would think the presidential elections were to be this November, instead of fifteen uncertain and unpredictable months away. A great many chickens are being counted from that one Rhode Island egg. Whether the Risk election was a test of New Deal sentiment or not, the fact is that it is being taken generally in both parties as a "warning" to President Roosevelt. Its after effects are unmistakable, whatever the causes.

Possibly the most regrettable result is an increasing tendency to split the country up regionally. Political sages are trying to pretend that the real interests of New England are different from the real interests of the South or the West or the midland. This is harmful, short-sighted nonsense. The processing tax, for instance, could not finally be bad for New England and good for the farm belt; for the interests of New England and the farm belt and the cotton lands are inseparable. Either the experiment of raising farm prices is good for the whole country or bad for the whole country.

And this talk of a coalition of the South and West "against" the East is just another method of blinding every region's eyes to its genuine interests. Very few politicians, since their hold on office seems to depend on the votes they scramble together in their own back yards, are able to see over the fence. The few who do see over the fence rise to national stature.

Unfortunately, the United States is so big that it tends to fall into half a dozen or more regions. Some people have even suggested that such regions should be amalgamated, and supplant present state lines. That would be a certain way to promote national disunion. It was once tried, tragically, and nobody wants to do it again. The smaller the back yard, the easier it will be for politicians to have some spare time to devote to national needs.

* * *

If there is any single conclusion to be drawn from Rhode Island it is that the Republicans must discover nationally as good a candidate as Mr. Risk was locally. And it is just there that the trouble begins. The test in 1936 will not be, as it is today, "do you like President Roosevelt's policies?" but "do you like his policies better than Candidate X's?" In that case, much will depend on Candidate X, as it evidently did in Rhode Island on the respective personal merits of Messrs. Prince and Risk.

The Republican sweepstakes are still wide open, with all available lists running into scores of names. That is highly unfortunate from the party's standpoint, since it is about time that a candidate began making himself inevitable.

As a matter of fact, there are two little-mentioned Republicans who are becoming more and more likely. Senator Borah, despite the surface indications, is not one of them. They are not Col. Frank Knox and Senator Arthur Vandenberg. They are not Representative Hamilton Fish and Gov. Alfred M. Landon. They are Herbert Hoover and Justice Owen J. Roberts. If predictions were in the province of this column, readers would be invited to watch the two closely.

As for Mr. Hoover, he is still vetoed by the Republican national organization. To it he "remains impossible" and in William Allen White's phrase, has not yet "become inevitable."

But if next year's issue is to be the Constitution, and the "challenge to liberty" as Mr. Hoover and his journalistic spokesman, Mark Sullivan, have outlined it, then there does not seem available another man in the country who could state the issue more plainly, forcefully, and intelligently than Mr. Hoover himself.

* * *

Yet another man may be able to gather more votes, and so speculation gathers about Mr. Justice Roberts. Young, politically inclined, capable, even if defeated, of spending a few years in lucrative private practice, and with always the lure of taking Mr. Hughes's road to the Chief Justiceship, Mr. Roberts must be sorely tempted to make the running. That he is mentioned today where Mr. Justice Stone was a few months ago, is an indication of the distance the G. O. P. has traveled back to conservatism.

These are the men of today. Others will come up the hill toward the nomination, considering the long list of would-be's. Governor Landon is certainly still in the forefront, and Colonel Knox. The latter's case is producing the neatest political jest for years. Colonel Knox and Colonel McCormick and Mr. Hearst are the three sharpest newspaper critics of the New Deal in Chicago. Yet they are stern competitors. Can Colonel McCormick and Mr. Hearst support Colonel Knox for national office? A thousand times no!

It is an interesting national picture, albeit the outlines are still remote. Closer at hand are the final days of this protracted Congress, with the "adjournment atmosphere" finally arrived and operative, and the tax bill producing impossible situations to the very last.

Nevertheless, the obstacles are being cleared away, one by one, and although the type of tax compromise that will emerge is still altogether obscure, it now seems certain that within a fortnight at the most there'll not be a quorum left on Capitol Hill.